THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LX No. 13—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, 1921.

DOXSEE & CO.

JANUARY SALE OF MILLINERY and BLOUSES

Untold prices in Trimmed Hats for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Half Price--To Clear

See our $10.00 Hat for $5.00.

Ladies' Blouses

We are showing wonderful values in Georgette and Crepe de Chene, some Voile Waists included, $12.00 for $8.90 : $8.50 to $9.00 for $5.90.

The Leading Millinery House

1869 — 715 BRANCHES — 1920

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

GIVE YOUR BOY A CHANCE. YOU WILL NOT MISS THE SMALL MONTHLY AMOUNTS

On the first day of every month draw a check for $10 for the credit of your son's Savings Account. Do this regularly for (say)—ten years.

Your boy will then have $1387.42. He can own a farm when other boys are still working for wages.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE ..... $ 40,268.20

TOTAL RESOURCES $600,000,000

LIVE STOCK

Loans to purchase Pure Bred Sires made to responsible farmers, at lowest current rates.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Service

THIS bank aims to encourage systematic saving. It also stands for distinct service—no matter how large or how small your business. Our advice and counsel on financial matters is always at your service.

THE **STANDARD BANK OF CANADA**

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $8,340,837.09.

NAPANEE BRANCH
R. R. WHITE - MANAGER

BRANCHES ALSO AT BELLEVILLE, BRIGHTON, CAMDEN EAST, DESERONTO, MARYSVILLE, NEWBURGH, PICTON, SELBY, TRENTON, KINGSTON AND MELROSE

STOVES At Cost

We are offering all our Ranges and Heaters at Cost.

If you need a New Stove or Heater it will pay you to investigate.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Caton's.

Fish for Lent.

We have fresh Haddock, Salmon, White Fish, Oysters in glass jars, Finnan Haddie.
THE MARKET MEAT SHOP.

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat. ; First class Workmen ; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.
J. N. Osborne.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Ellen Gollinger, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and Amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Ellen Gollinger, late of the village of Selby, in the County of Lennox and Addington, a married woman, deceased, who died on or about the 31st day of January, A.D., 1921, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to T. B. German, Napanee, Ontario, Solicitor for William John Gollinger and Christopher Thompson, executors of the last will and testament of the said Ellen Gollinger, deceased, on or before the TWENTIETH DAY OF MARCH, A.D., 1921, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said Twentieth day of March, A.D. 1921, the said executors may proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the said Executors.
Dated this 14th day of Feb., 1921. 12-c

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of Harold C. Pedwell, of the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Merchant.

Notice is hereby given that the above named Harold C. Pedwell, has made an assignment to me, William George Wilson, of the town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Barrister at Law, under the provisions of The Assignments and Preferences Act, Chapter 134, R.S.O. 1914, of the said Harold C. Pedwell and effects for the general benefit of his Creditors.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in the Town of Napanee, on Friday, 25th February, 1921, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a statement of affairs, to appoint Inspectors and fix their remuneration, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Creditors are requested to file their claims with me, the Assignee, with the proofs and particulars thereof required by the said Statute on or before the day of such meeting.

And notice is further given that after the 25th day of March, 1921, the Assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the debtor amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been given, and that the Assignee will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim the Assignee shall not then have had notice.

W. G. WILSON,
Assignee.
Dated February 10th, 1921.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF BY-LAW.

Notice is hereby given that a By-law was passed by the Council of the County of Lennox and Addington on the 26th day of January, 1921, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of $30,000.00 for the purpose of paying the County's proportion of expenditure on construction of the Provincial Highway in the County of Lennox and Addington, pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Highway Act, and that such By-Law was registered in the Registry Office in the County of Lennox and Addington on the 3rd day of February, 1921. Any motion to quash or set aside the same or any part thereof must be made within three months after the first publication of this notice and cannot be made thereafter.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.
Dated the 4th day of February, 1921. 11-d

SEE HERE

I am open to buy your

Potatoes, Hay and Grain or Seeds

in small or car load lots, delivered here any day at TOP PRICES, or any shipping point.

Be sure and see me before selling.

FRED. A. PERRY.
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

JAMES YOUNG FOUND NOT GUILTY

THE JURY, AFTER DELIBERATING FOR THREE HOURS, BROUGHT IN A VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY."

The Spring Assizes opened at the Court House, on Tuesday afternoon, February 15th, before His Lordship Mr. Justice Mastan.

The court room was crowded, a large number coming from the north country to hear the case of James Young, of Kaladar, who was arrested on the 11th of November on a charge of vagrancy and later held on suspicion of having caused the fire that resulted in the death of his wife.

The only other case on the docket was that of Albert Doupe, who was accused of arson, in which the barn of Stanley McKown, of Camden, also the live stock, was burned early on Christmas morning.

The following gentlemen composed the jury :

GRAND JURY

Arch. W. Caton, Foreman
Fred Bell, E. W. Lochhead,
Guy Fenwick, B. R. Ashley,
Lewis Hartman, Hugh Milling,
Michael Hopkins, Chas. Somerville
R. T. Hyland, George Stapley
J. F. Lake, W. F. Tugwell

PETIT JURY

Calvin Allen,	Blake Humphrey,
Stewart Baker,	Lewis Innis,
Hicks Ball,	Sandford Keech,
Harry Ballard,	James Kerr,
Paul Blute,	C. E. Kimmett,
F. C. Bogart,	Thos. Kearns,
Isaac Bresco,	W. R. Lott,
Samuel Brown,	George Magee,
W. G. Clark,	Eugene Milling,
John O. Dennee,	Frank Mills,
W. J. Dolier,	Wm. McConnell,
Edw. H. Embury	Alf. McCutcheon,
Everett Evans,	J. McNeely,
Bruce Finlay,	Reade Roblin,
James Flynn,	Irvine Sexsmith,
And. Galbraith,	Jas. E. Slade,
Archie Gibb,	Delb. A. Snider,
Jussice Gilligan,	S. J. Sproule,
W. A. Graham,	Hawley Stone,
Spencer Griffith,	L. J. Switzer,
William Hanes,	Joseph Taite,
Wm. J. Ham,	J. Trepannion,
James Hicks,	Stan. Wheeler,
Myto Huffman,	Herman Williard

His Lordship charged the Grand Jury on both cases, after which they retired to the Jury Room.

Before the court closed on Tuesday evening the Grand Jury returned and presented a true bill for murder against James Young.

On Wednesday the Grand Jury brought in a true bill against Albert Doupe for arson.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT

Napanee, Feb. 16th, 1921

To His Lordship,

Mr. Justice Master :

Your Lordship,—The Grand Jurors for the county of Lennox and Addington congratulate your Lordship on your apparent good health, and hope you may be spared many long years to occupy the place on the Bench you so ably adorn.

The jurors regret that they have had to consider crimes of so grave a nature as those brought before them, but would remind your Worship that ordinarily this county is free from serious crime.

The Gaol has been visited and there were three prisoners confined, Harris undergoing sentence and the prisoner, Young, charged with murder. The gaol is kept in a clean and comfortable condition and there were no complaints made by the prisoners.

The court house has been inspected and we have nothing to add to previous reports made by this body.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. CATON,
Foreman.

His Lordship thanked the members of the Grand Jury for their complimentary remarks, and also for their close attention to the business entrusted to them, after which he dismissed them.

KING VS. YOUNG

The first case called was that of The King vs. James Young. The prisoner was arraigned on a charge of having murdered his wife, Margaret Ellen Young, at the Township of Kaladar, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on the 3rd day of November, 1920.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was then empanelled :

Eugene Milling, Frank Mills,
Reade Roblin, W. J. Doller,
G. E. Kimmett, E. H. Embury,
Myto Huffman, Jas. Evans,
Jas. Hicks, W. G. Clark,
L. J. Switzer, D. A. Snider.

James Hutchison, K.C., Brockville, conducted the case for the Crown, while J. M. Simpson, of Napanee, assisted by Beverly R. Simpson, of Toronto, defended the prisoner.

Crown Counsel addressed the jury, explaining the details of the alleged crime.

The first witness called was F. F. Miller, P.L.S., who produced a plan of the scene of the crime, gave distances to neighboring residences and other important points.

Thos. Forsythe, sworn said that he lived about three-quarters of a mile from James Young. Had lived there 37 years. Knew deceased 26 or 27 years. Young lived there about ten years. Deceased had lived there about six years. The burned house was built of logs, was about 18 x 20 ft., 1½ storeys. The cellar was about 10 x 10 ft., under southwest part of house. Could have heard shouting from Young's house on day of fire, but heard nothing. About 9.30 that night Young came to his house and told witness that he had had awful bad luck, his house burned and wife also. Saw

(Continued on page 5.)

STRONG POSITION OF STANDARD BANK.

During the period of industrial readjustment in Canada, in common with other countries of the world, is now passing through, the statements of the leading banks of the country have a special significance.

The Standard Bank of Canada is now forwarding its annual report to shareholders and it discloses a position that will be found particularly re-assuring. The strength of the Canadian banking system was never more clearly proved than during the present time the advantages of the system are also being reflected by the manner in which the banks are getting back into the ordinary lines of business and lending constructive assistance to the trade and commerce of the country.

The business of every section of the Dominion is growing and the Standard Bank is making provision to handle a still larger amount of the business in its territory by increasing both its Capital and Reserves. During the war period various thrift campaigns were carried out. It is evident that these have had a good effect on the Canadian people. Even during the past year the Standard Bank is able to report a substantial gain in savings deposits notwithstanding the fact that in the earlier part of the year large withdrawals were undoubtedly made by people who had made purchases in connection with the last Victory Loan campaign.

Careful and conservative management has always been the policy of the Standard Bank and in view of this policy it must be particularly satisfactory to shareholders to know that the management have found it possible to recommend to the Board of Directors an increase in the dividend distribution from 13 to 14 per cent.

With the larger resources at its disposal, the Standard Bank should be able to play a still more important part in the development of the district which it serves and at the same time pay a good return on capital to its many Canadian shareholders.

ROBLIN.

A number of the young people attended the birthday party at Miss Evelyn MacFarlane's on Thursday evening.

Miss M. Roberts spent the week end at her home in Kingston.

The Enterprise Dramatic Club are giving their play, "The Sunbonnet," in the [illegible] on Friday night, 25th.

Mrs. [illegible] Napanee, spent a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Lasher.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kimmett spent a few days in Napanee last week, Mr. Kimmett being on the jury and Mrs. Kimmett visiting her niece, Mrs. Percy Wood.

A number from here attended the trials in town on Wednesday last.

Miss Evelyn MacFarlane is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Robt. Bell, Point Anne, who is very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Root, Napanee, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. Richmond.

Misses Ada Dickson and Irene Brown and Mr. Bell, Leinster, attended church here on Sunday evening.

Ladies' Aid was well attended on Tuesday afternoon at Mrs. W. Smith's.

Mrs. W. J. Campbell and Mrs. L. Campbell and a number of other ladies are going to Ottawa the latter part of the week to attend the convention there.

WILTON

The annual meeting of the patrons of the Wilton cheese factory was held in the Grange hall on Friday, February 11th, with a large attendance.

A large number of citizens are harvesting their ice for the coming season.

Mrs. Lawrence, Sydenham, returned to her home, having spent some weeks at the home of Earl Burt.

Miss Grace Wallace is with her sister, Mrs. Topping, Elgin.

Mrs. Jennie Birdsall, Chicago, is spending the winter at the home of her brother, Harvey Mills.

Mrs. N. B. Switzer returned to her home after spending the past three months visiting with friends spending some weeks with her Uncle Winslow Lewis of the government printing office, Washington, D.C., also at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Asselstine, of Westfield, N.J. She stopped at New York, Montreal and Kingston.

Quarterly services held in the Methodist church were attended by a very large number. A special collection service was held and ten new members united in membership with the church.

The members of the choir of the Methodist church were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Miller.

Henry Hutchison is with his brother in Rochester N.Y.

Miss Dorothy and Shibley Neilson of T.K.S.L., spent the week-end at their home with Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Storms.

About seventy-five neighbors and friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Freemont Mills and presented them with a shower of many useful and valuable presents, also a large sum of money. All spent a pleasant evening with games, etc. After an abundance of refreshments were served all departed for home wishing Mr. and Mrs. Mills a happy and prosperous life.

Sap Buckets, Sap Spiles, Sap Pans; all at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Baby Sleighs at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

CARNIVAL PRIZE WINNERS

The fancy dress carnival at the new covered skating rink on Thursday evening last was a decided success. There was a large number of maskers and skaters in attendance. The Napanee band furnished the music for the occasion, and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Roy and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dafoe were the judges. The following is a list of the prize winners :

Ladies—1st, Miss Muriel Wilson, Strathcona ; 2nd, Miss Nina McKim ; special, Miss Switzer, Newburgh.

Men's—1st, Wilfred Wilson, Strathcona ; 2nd, Roy Thompson; special, Wm. Ballance, Strathcona.

Girls over 14 years—1st, Marjorie Hill ; 2nd, Dorothy Osborne; special, Yvonne McGraw.

Boys over 10 years — 1st, Douglas Anderson ; 2nd, O. Empey ; special, Don Huyck.

Girls under 10 years—1st, Mildred Loucks ; 2nd, Grace Boyes ; 3rd, Muriel Garrison ; special, Helen Grange.

Boys under 10 years — 1st, Charles Anderson ; 2nd, Harry Robinson ; 3rd, Earl Sweet.

HOCKEY

NAPANEE 8, FRONTENACS A 2.

Napanee defeated the fast Frontenac Juniors, of Kingston, Friday night, by a score of 8-2, in one of the best games of the season. The locals were by far the better team and outskated their opponents from the first face off. Their forward line combined nicely, while the defense made some well timed rushes that always proved dangerous. Huffman and McNeill were the pick of the locals, while Lanos and Cook were best for the losers. Lanos should be a fast man if speed but was unable to penetrate Napanee's defense.

In the first period Loucks and McNeill combined the full length of the rink, but Loucks missed the pass when right in front of Kingston's goal. Kingston were the first to score. Cook broke away, passed the defense and took his time and shot the rubber into the net. It just took Napanee ten seconds to get the goal back. McNeill scored on a pretty individual effort and drew the defence out of his net. Taugher, the Kingston goal tender, stopped a couple of hot ones, but Young proved more formidable with Taugher on the ice.

Napanee made it four more in the second period while Kingston only got one counter. McNeill and Blute rushed and the former scored. McNeill, I. Spencer and Bowman all scored goals in this period, while Kingston got their goal on a shot from close in, the Napanee team marking time the while somebody rang the bell at the penalty box. Just before the period ended Watts, the Kingston defence player, was hurt and had to be assisted to the dressing room. He could not continue. The Kingston goal was left unguarded, but pluckily returned to the game for the third period. In the third period Huffman and Babcock, Napanee, scored, while Kingston was blanked. A feature of this period was the good work of I. Spencer and Babcock was ruled off for scrapping and with Blute still serving a penalty, the locals had to play hard to keep Kingston from scoring. Spencer stopped a couple of hot ones and everyone was glad when Babcock returned all square.

The following is the line up :

Frontenacs—Goal Taugher ; Defense, Watts and Taylor ; Centre, Lanos ; R. wing, Meredith ; Left wing, Cook ; Subs., Angrove, Shilton and Minille.

Napanee—Goal, R. Huffman and Babcock ; Defense, L. Spencer and Blute ; Centre, McNeill ; R. Wing, I. Huffman ; L. Wing, Young ; Subs., I. Spencer, Loucks and Oliver ; Referee, Geo. T. Walters.

A return game will be played in Kingston this week and the Napanee teams should make a good showing. The Napanee rink has a bigger ice surface than Napanee's rink, but the local lads ought to be able to hold their own.

Dairy Supplies, a complete line at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

TAMWORTH

Mrs. Haines, Toronto, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson Shields.

Mr. Hyland, of Ottawa, visited his sister on the 21st week.

Mr. Valleau, with several men and teams, are filling the Burns factory with ice for the butter factory. The ice is about sixteen inches thick.

Jas. York has moved his family to Parham.

Mr. VanLuven and wife of Kingston are visiting at Mr. J. A. Hunter's.

D. Gilmour and J. A. Hunter are in Belleville on business.

The Mission Band on Tuesday last held their annual tea at the parsonage where they had games and amusements and a very pleasant time was spent. Proceeds in aid of church work.

The union service between the Methodists and Presbyterians will be held at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening next.

Mr. Wilbert Love of Kingston, called on friends in town on Wednesday this week.

Goods away down at Floyd's.

WALLACE'S have secured the agency for the famous Armand's Cold Cream Face Powder. It is said to be the largest selling face powder in New York City.

Into a Crockery Teapot

Put a teaspoonful of the genuine

"SALADA"

for every TWO cups. Pour on freshly BOILING water and let it stand for five minutes. THE RESULT will be the most perfect flavoured tea you ever tasted. 8788

THE DOMINION BANK

If You Can't Get to Town

Banking by mail is a good way of doing business without the necessity of coming into town yourself. Forward your deposits to us by money order or registered mail. The amounts will be acknowledged and added to your account upon receipt.

NAPANEE BRANCH,
G. PATTEN CARR, Manager.
Sub-Agency at Roblin, open Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

From December 15th to April 15th, Roblin Sub-Agency open on Thursdays and Fridays.

Start the Children Right

Teach them the happiness of Saving—the pleasure of Economy—the wisdom of Providing for the future. Open a Savings Account for each child (if each is sufficient) and pay them for any work they do, depositing their earnings in their Savings Account. They will appreciate the value of work, and just what a dollar stands for in effort and muscle.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, C. H. ANDERSON, Manager.
YARKER, VERONA AND PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McCLYMONT, Manager.
TAMWORTH BRANCH, S. D. WHALEY, Manager.

FOR SALE—An 8-roomed frame house, corner Union and Mill streets. Apply on premises to H. D. FITZPATRICK. 13-b-p

LOST—On Feb. 3rd, near the farm of Mr. Ed. Sills, a Beagle Hound pup, about eight months old, color black and white on body, with tan face. Anyone finding the same will be rewarded upon returning to BERTRAM F. HAWLEY, Napanee.

NOTICE

Under the provisions of the Ontario Companies Act the Napanee Waterworks Company hereby gives public notice that it will make application to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, for the acceptance of the surrender of its charter on and from a date to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

EDWARD A. BOND, President.
per Herrington Warner & Grange, Solicitors for the Company.
Dated at Napanee, the 14th day of February, A.D., 1921. -

COAL

I have a supply of choice, fresh mined

Hard Coal

CHAS. STEVENS
10-tf

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Canada Highways Act, separate sealed tenders marked "Tender for Contract No....," will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, March 8th, 1921, for the construction of concrete structures and grading on the Provincial Highway as follows :

Contract No. 133—Township of Tyendinaga.
Contract No. 134—Township of Sidney.
Contract No. 394—Township of Tyendinaga.

Plans and specifications may be seen on and after Tuesday, February 15th, 1921, at the office of the undersigned, and at the office of A. F. Noonan, Resident Engineer, Napanee.

A marked cheque for $500 or a Guaranty Company's bid bond must accompany each tender. A bond of ten per cent. of the amount of the contract will be required when the contract is signed.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Department of Public Highways, Ontario.
Toronto, February 8th, 1921.
W. A. McLEAN,
Deputy Minister of Highways.

J. M. SIMPSON, Barrister-at-Law.
Law office over Hydro Electric Store, Dundas St. Napanee, Ont.

BEVERLEY R. SIMPSON, B.A. Barrister-at-Law.
57 Queen St., West
TORONTO

WANTED—A smart girl for housework. Apply at once to MRS. ROY E. ROOT, Adelphi St. 12-tf

FARM FOR SALE—125 acres, good buildings, convenient to church, school and markets. Apply to U. M. WILSON, solicitor, Napanee, Ont. 42tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

ROOM TO LET—A room in the Harshaw block, on the second floor, about 20 x 24 feet. Would make a good room suitable for a society with small membership. Apply to JOHN HAMBLY. 19-tf

NEW AUCTIONEER.

Having taken out a license for this County as Auctioneer, if you intend to sell out, just "touch the live wire" and let me handle your sale. Orders left at the Campbell House, Napanee or 'Phone at my expense to 10 ring 15, Adolphustown, will receive prompt attention. Usual terms.

HERBERT W. GALLAGHER
Dorland P. O.
11-3-m

NOTICE ON APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that Gertrude May Turner, of the City of Chatham, in the County of Kent, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John Vivian Turner, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, railway employee (case of head office of the Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal) on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated this 26th day of November, A.D., 1920.

IVEY, ELLIOTT & IVEY,
Solicitors for Applicant,
Merchants Bank Building,
London, Ontario.
2-13t

WHAT CAUSES GAS ON THE STOMACH

It is caused by fermenting, sour waste matter in the intestines. This old, foul matter should be thoroughly cleaned out with simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka. This acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel, removing old accumulated matter you never thought was in your system. Adler-i-ka relieves ANY CASE gas on the stomach. EXCELLENT for sour stomach and chronic constipation. Guards against appendicitis. Wallace's Drug Store, Ltd.

GENUINE ASPIRIN HAS "BAYER CROSS"

Tablets without "Bayer Cross" are not Aspirin at all

Get genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer" package, plainly marked with the safety "Bayer Cross."

The "Bayer Cross" is your only way of knowing that you are getting genuine Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, and for Pain generally. Made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type he price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge y visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 88.
OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon
Graduate Toronto University and Member of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between Centre and Hobert Streets, Napanee. 11tf

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

The Practical Mind.

A schoolmistress was giving a practical lesson on fractions. "Children," she said, "here is a piece of meat. If I cut it in two what should I have?" "Halves," said the class" in chorus. "And if I cut it again?" "Quarters," came the reply at once. "And if I cut it again?" "Eighths," said half the class, the other half maintaining dignified silence. "Good! And if I cut the pieces again?" Dead silence in the class, but one hand was raised in solemn state at the back of the room. "Well, Brown, what is the answer?" "Please, ma'am, mincemeat."

Golden Silence.

"Willie, I am going to do something to please you for your birthday; but I must first ask your teacher how you conduct yourself at school."

"But, auntie, if you really want to please me, I wish you wouldn't say anything to the teacher at all!"

Unconcerned.

"The language you use to that mule is perfectly shocking," I said.

"Yes," replied the driver. "It seems to trouble everybody but the mule."

No woman has entered the convent of St. Catherine, on Mt. Sinai, for more than 1,400 years.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BEWARE THE BOLSHIES

WARNING OF MAN WHO FELL INTO THEIR HANDS.

Lieut. W. J. O. Dempster, M.C., a Canadian, Who Fell Into the Hands of the Red Armies, Tells of Conditions In Russia and Describes His Experience as a Prisoner.

EVERY parlor Bolshevist in Canada would be converted into a red-hot patriot if he was given a free passage to Russia, according to Lieut. W. J. Osborne Dempster, M.C., who has just returned to his home in Toronto, after having spent a year in Siberia and four and a half months in a Moscow prison.

Lieut. Dempster said: "Soviet Russia is to-day in a state of hopeless chaos. There exists a regime of ruthless terrorism and suppression far worse than ever disgraced autocracy. However, the Communist dictators have gained such a strangle hold on the country that the only hope of a better day seems to be through the chastening of the starvation which inevitably will follow on the collapse of the present unsound economic structure."

"I am a working man myself," said Mr. Dempster, "and I say emphatically that the laboring class is far worse off under the Soviets than ever it was under the czars. In Russia, the workers are the slaves who are forbidden even the right to go out on strike. If a man protests against the hours of work or against the miserable ration of food issued to him, he is promptly shot as a traitor. Under the Soviet, the workers suffer far more than in the capitalist system, which class is now being exploited in the endeavor to find the brains needed to keep Russia above water.

"Russia belongs to the machines. No home life exists, since the women are forced to work as hard as the men, and the children are in charge of Soviet instructors, who instill in them hatred of the capitalist class and the old order. As an example of present conditions, last October the Reds forced 8,000 women to go out and hew wood in the neighborhood of Petrograd.

"Commissar and navvy (in contrast), are ruled with an equally brutal hand. There is a revolutionary tribunal over every army, that is over every three divisions, attached to every unit down to the company there is a commissar who acts as a spy and censor upon the military officers. Most of these are former White Guards whose wives and families are held as hostages by the Reds. If the officer refuses to obey the commands of their Communist masters, their families are summarily slaughtered.

"In Moscow alone there are at present twenty prisons. These for the most part are old monasteries and into them have been crowded some 80,000 prisoners. Hundreds are arrested nightly while figures compiled from official reports show that at least 4,815 people were executed in Moscow, while there are no less than 35,000 police spies in this city.

"The whole economic situation is also rotten. The farmers have no longer producing anything, since all their surplus is requisitioned by the Government. There is no export trade since there is nothing to export. All the great cotton mills around Petrograd are idle while the rich copper mines in Siberia are closed down and are being despoiled by the natives. In my opinion, the trade negotiations are merely a blind to cover propaganda work. The recognition of Litvinov and Kaneniev go to prove this.

In referring to the more personal side of his experiences Lieut. Dempster recounted how he had arrived at Vladivostok in August, 1919. In November the colonel of the White Army forced the evacuation of Omsk, where he was stationed as railway transport officer. After many thrilling and harrowing adventures he was captured by the Bolsheviks last January, but was left considerable liberty until July, when he was shipped across to Moscow and interned in a common criminal jail. Here he existed on starvation rations for over four months, being finally released on October 31 in connection with an exchange of prisoners. After a period of convalescence in hospital, Lieut. Dempster arrived in Toronto on Christmas Eve.

Mr. Dempster and his comrade, Lieut. B. E. Eyford, of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, are the only Canadians who have ever been in the hands of European Bolsheviks and lived to tell the tale. Thanks to his very keen powers of observation he has an unusually retentive memory. Mr. Dempster has gathered a great wealth of interesting anecdotes and he expects to deliver a series of lectures on his Russian experiences.

Among the notorious Reds whom he has met was Shlapnikov, who was saw Jew, who shot Admiral Kolchak. Mr. Dempster describes the assassin as "a little swine about four feet eight inches tall, who carried a revolver almost as big as himself."

One of the rather droll ironies of life in a Moscow prison is the fact that Mr. Dempster had as fellow boarders some three Americans who had gone to Moscow as delegates to the Third International, and who had remained there as permanent guests of that benevolent body. There were also at least three American newspaper correspondents incarcerated in Moscow. Emma Goldman, the American Bolshevik, although profitably employed in Russia, has announced that she would sooner spend five years in a United States prison than continue to live in the country of her adoption.

Dueling did not exist in ancient Greece or Rome.

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ENGLAND'S SUGAR.

Introduction of Sugar Beet Into Country Is Suggested.

Discussing in the Contemporary Review, England's dependence on foreign supplies of sugar, Mr. J. Saxon Mills points out that the British are the biggest consumers of sugar of all European states, and the value of their importations, which before the war was over twenty-five million pounds per annum, had swollen by 1919 to £53,962,000. But the world's supply has now immensely decreased, and we cannot any more than in the case of wheat, says Mr. Saxon Mills, expect a return to the "cheap as dirt days."

"From a sugar point of view alone, then," he continues, "we are plainly warned to supply ourselves with an increasing part of our own requirements. But there is another reason for doing this. One great need to-day is for bigger production all round. We have been attempting to increase our output of cereal crops by breaking up our old and valuable pasture lands. Many of our wisest and most experienced agriculturists protest against this process as uneconomic. The true policy, they tell us, is to improve our methods of production, to develop our cultivation intensively rather than extensively. Now by the consent of all countries which have adopted sugar-beet as a staple, that is, almost all European countries, the introduction of the sugar beet, attended to every unit down to the company there is a commissar who acts as a spy and censor upon the military officers. Most of these are former White Guards whose wives and families are held as hostages by the Reds. If the officer refuses to obey the commands of their Communist masters, their families are summarily slaughtered.

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A Child's First Teeth.

When a child's first teeth begin to decay he should be taken promptly to the dentist to have them removed, as there is a big probability that the second set may soon decay if the first are left to drop out by themselves. In the case of elder children, a tooth with a decayed top but sound root can be successfully used for a tooth crown. The best qualified dentists do not now remove decayed roots except when their condition makes it absolutely compulsory.

Picture of Victorian Era

AMONG recent English publications there is none which will afford the reader keener delight than "The Days Before Yesterday," by Lord Frederick Hamilton, an English diplomat. With delicious wit and in perfect good taste the author paints a vivid picture of the Victorian era, as he found it in his youth and the changes under succeeding monarchs up to 1920, at home and abroad, in private society and in public life. The book is as clean, hearty and wholesome as a sea breeze, and will be welcomed as an invigorating tonic by those who have been surfeited with egotistical reminiscences of the vulgar "smart set" and the pitfalls of literary self-advertisers. There are no many "startling revelations." Private letters and conversations are respected. The sanctity of personal friendship is scrupulously observed, and there is no sting in the amusing personal anecdotes with which the book abounds. It will probably prove a surprise to those Canadians who derive their conceptions of the British aristocracy from the U.S. popular magazines and the movie "drama," but it will at least partly explain to many the enduring qualities of that aristocracy. The author, who was born in 1856, is the thirteenth child of a family of fourteen of the Duke of Abercorn. He is a nephew of Lord John Russell, a brother-in-law of Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada from 1883 to 1888.

After spending his childhood in a vast mansion in Ulster, he went with his family to Chesterfield House, London, whither most of the political celebrities of the day paid frequent visits. Disraeli and the fourth Earl of Aberdeen among others. The latter was nicknamed, on account of his peculiar complexion and pock-marked face, "Old Brown Bread" by the irreverent Abercorn children. Another great friend and frequent visitor was the famous artist, Landseer, who not only painted many portraits of the family, but who drew the original sketches for his great pictures, "The Sancutary," "The Challenge," and "The Monarch of the Glen" upon the bare white walls of "Ardverikie," the Abercorns' residence in Scotland. Queen Victoria was also on intimate terms with the family, especially so with the head of the family, and the author relates many amusing stories of what took place on these occasions. He describes the Queen's tastes as being very simple and unaffected, and states that her outstanding characteristics were her very sound common sense and her shrewdness in judgment in all affairs. Lord Frederick greatly admired the then Princess of Wales (Queen Alexandra) for the graces of person and character, and tells how once in 1885 she drove eight miles in a heavy snowstorm to mortally ill child who had been disappointed in seeing the princess at a Sunday School festival. He laments the prevailing lack of courtesy and deference among the younger people of the present day, and proclaims himself a "confirmed and unrepentant Victorian."

After a preparatory training at a rural school in Hertfordshire he went to Harrow, of which, he draws an interesting picture. Following this, being destined for the Diplomatic Service, he was sent to France and to Germany to perfect himself in modern languages and to learn something of the people. He entered the Foreign Office in 1876, and served in Dufferin at Petrograd, and was in Ottawa with his brother-in-law, Lord Lansdowne, when Governor-General. He speaks with unstinted admiration of Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal. He visited Niagara with a friend in September, 1884, and observing an inscription below the Falls that "William Hamilton, Harrow County, England, swam Niagara at this spot," the two at once stripped and also swam the Niagara river, and an exhilarating job they found it! Of Canada he says:

"One thing I can say with confidence. No one who makes a winter journey in that land of sunshine and snow, with its energetic, pleasant and hospitable inhabitants will ever regret it, and the wayfarer who will turn home with the consciousness of having been in contact with an intensely virile race, only now beginning to realize its own strength."

From beginning to end there runs a ripple of mirth through the volume. It is a bright picture of a class of English society which combined breeding, brains and brawn, and which was laudably conspicuous in the front ranks of the Empire's life. The frontispiece of the book is a portrait of Louisa, Duchess of Abercorn, in her ninety-first year, holding on her lap the sturdy grandmother of the grandson. And among the many delightful sketches drawn by the author certainly one of the best is his description of the father and mother of their old age. They were simple, hospitable, God-fearing folk, who loved publicity of all kinds, who delighted in the prominence and always had family prayers, and observed Sunday strictly, never dining out or entertaining themselves in order that the servants might have a day of rest. In the evenings they played chess together or sang old-fashioned duets in an illuminated drawing-room. The old duchess was 86 she was once discovered by her maid walking about the garden on stilts for the instruction of her great-grandson. Another occasion she was missed and later discovered in company with a stable boy, both armed with rifles, watching a rat-hole into which a ferret had just been liberated. She read one print by lamplight until she was 90, and died to be 93, and to play with her grandson's grandson!

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BELL'S EARLY DAYS.

He Invented Machine for Taking Husks Off Wheat.

Brantford may be the place where Dr. Graham Bell invented the telephone but Edinburgh can claim to be the city of his birth. The Scottish capital recently gladly acknowledged the claim by honoring the scientist with the freedom of the city.

Before the civic ceremony he and Mrs. Graham Bell paid a visit to the Edinburgh High School, where Dr. Bell was a scholar at the time when King Edward, then Prince of Wales, attended classes in the famous old school, and when he also had as class fellows three French princes. The visit of the distinguished old boy to the school was the occasion of a great reception for the present pupils.

Dr. Bell, in an interesting speech to the boys, said it was when he was at school that his first invention came began. He told of a visit to a flour mill with a schoolfellow, the son of the miller. When the latter suggested that the boys should assist in taking the husks off the wheat Dr. Bell took a handful home and thought he would try scraping the husks off with a knife, but found the process a slow one. He told Mr. Hardman, the miller, what he had done and suggested that if he had a machine into which to put the wheat it might be brushed as it was by the nail-brush. Mr. Hardman tried the process in a machine and it worked, and he did not know but that they still had that machine. Dr. Bell then told the story of the invention of the first form of the telephone.

Referring to its most recent developments, he described again the experimental conversation between Washington and Philadelphia. Tower, which was overheard at Honolulu, an experiment he thought foreshadowed the day they might live to see, when a man in any part of the world will be able to telephone to any other part of the world without wires at all.

Young Eagles at Play.

China Lake is a beautiful twelve-mile sheet of water near the Atlantic coast that is deeply cut into inlets, coves, and islands.

"Our camp on the shore of the lake," writes Mr. M. B. Towasend in the Guide to Nature, "is built at the narrow part of a small island that connects a peninsula of considerable size with the mainland.

"One day, as I sat quietly fishing from a boat, I saw a curious performance. Two young bald eagles, virtually full grown, met in mid-air. The one below had turned and, clutching upward, seized the other by the talons. With claws locked and with a tremendous flopping of great wings, the birds fell through the air and turned repeated somersaults until they almost touched the water. Then they flew away.

"What could it mean? I thought at first that one might have a fish that the other was trying to steal. But no; the field glass showed that both birds had empty feet. It came to my mind that the eagles were simply playing. The air was their playground. They were indulging in a friendly tussle, much as children just as two boys on the way home from school will clinch and struggle in play. There was no evidence of anger in the arms of St. Patrick's cross, but permits the Irish and Scottish crosses to be distinguished from one another.

"The familiar and inspiring tricolor of France dates from the year 1789. The best authorities are doubtful as to the true story of its origin, but there are three principal theories as to the derivation of its combination of colors. The first of these is that attributed to Desmoulins, that after the taking of the Bastille, when Lafayette had been appointed by acclamation commander-in-chief of the national forces, he devised for the Guard a new cockade made of the white of the royal family and the colors of the city—blue and red—of which were and continue to be red and blue. From this cockade, most historians believe, came the French national flag.

"Another version links the tricolor with the three historic flags of France—with the Oriflamme of St. Martin, the red of the oriflamme, and the white of the Bourbons. It will be recalled that the Chape de Martin was supposed to be the original cloak which St. Martin divided with a beggar at Amiens, which act was followed by a vision of Christ making known to the angels this deed of charity. The chape was in the keeping of the monks of Marmoutier, and Clovis took it with the consent of Alaric, while Charlemagne bore it at Narbonne.

"When the kings of France transferred the seat of Government to Paris, the local saint, St. Denis, was held in high honor, and gradually the plain scarlet banner, known as the oriflamme, and kept in the abbey church, supplanted the blue of St. Martin as the national colors. The oriflamme appeared for the last time at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. The Huguenot party in France adopted the white flag, and when Henry III. came to the throne he made it the royal ensign. His successor, Henry IV., the first king of the Bourbons, adopted it as the white flag.

"The third account of the tricolor's origin is that it is copied from the shield of the Orleans family, as it appears after Philippe Egalite had knocked off the fleur de lis. During the first and second empires, the tricolor began to be the official standard, but in the centre of the white field was placed the eagle, while all three stripes were richly powdered with the golden bees of the Napoleon family."

Origin of Two Flags

"FLAGS of the World," by Byron McCandless and Gilbert Grosvenor, gives the following history of the Union Jack and the Tricolor:

"The national flag of the British Empire, the Union Jack, combines the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick. When the union of the two crowns of England and Scotland took place upon the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne as James I., b the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, and that of St. George, the patron saint of England, were combined, and all ships were ordered to fly at the maintop the new flag, while at the foretop the English were still to fly the red cross of St. George and the Scots the white cross of St. Andrew.

"This was the first Union Jack, as it is generally termed, though, strictly speaking, the name of the flag is "great union," being a jack only when flown from the jackstaff of a ship of war. James I. always signed his name "Jacques," and it is believed in many quarters that the jack and the jackstaff of the navy derived their names from that fact. Others concend that 'jack' was used as early as the close of the fifteenth century for Jan Huchard's ships in their attack upon the Spanish armada, in 1588, are described as carrying a 'jack' on the foremast, which is now being a small edition of the red cross of St. George.

"That St. George's cross was placed over St. Andrew's was distressing to the Scots, who made it the subject of an appeal to the King. But even a king cannot solve all the problems of a heraldry. That art has no way of making two devices on a flag of equal value. If they be set side by side, the place on which the staff is more honorable than the one remote from it, just as the upper portion of a flag is more honorable than lower. After the death of Charles I., the union of Scotland and England was dissolved and the ships of Parliament reverted to the use of the simple cross of St. George, while those of Scotland took up the cross of St. Andrew again. When Cromwell, the Lord Protector, restored the union duly, imposing the Irish harp upon its centre.

"After the Restoration, Charles II. remedied the error, and so the original union flag was revived and continued in that form until 1801, when, upon legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, the cross of St. Patrick was incorporated. To combine these crosses without losing the characteristic feature of each was not easy. Each had to be distinct and at the same time retain a border which would denote its original ground. To place the cross of St. Patrick on the white cross of St. Andrew would have obliterated the latter, and vice versa. Therefore, it was decided to make the white border more on one side of the red than the other. This makes the direction of the cross of the arms of St. Patrick's cross, but permits the Irish and Scottish crosses to be distinguished from one another.

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PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN CORRECTS STOMACH, ENDS INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for Indigestion, Gases, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sourness, Fermentation or Stomach Distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only few cents at drug store. Millions helped annually.

MARRIAGES IN ONTARIO.

Some Interesting Facts That the Statistics Disclose.

In plain figures here they are—and bear in mind that figures do not lie, nor compromise, neither do they hold out false promises nor in the present instance at any rate, dash the hopes of maid, widow, or divorcee with cold water. With such an alluring and appealing topic even arid statistics take on a compelling glamor and so we tender no apologies for them.

The City of Toronto had 6,495 marriages last year which, taking 493,300 as the most conservative estimate of population, gives a mean ratio per thousand of 13.0. Certain months in the year averaged a much higher marriage rate than others. Thus, January brought in 325, February accounted for 330, March 382, April 494, and May 419. In June, the month of brides and grooms, as would be expected, take a distinct jump, 832 blushing maidens or widows having been led to the altar in that halcyon period. In July the market experienced a slump, with only 495, but things began to look up again in August, for 586 is the figure recorded for it, and September rallied round with no less than 739, which proves it the year's second favorite month. October did well, too, bringing 643, and November didn't do so badly considering the "no sun, no moon, no proper time of day" reputation it bears, for 576 couples accepted the life-sentence then and no doubt enjoyed a happy honeymoon in spite of the weather. December marked the low spot.

Before going on with Toronto, let us diverge a moment to show figures for the other cities and towns. Hamilton married 1,340 couples last year, which amply proves its right to the title of "ambitious." Ottawa sent 1,220 on their way rejoicing, and even kept its minsters and magistrates busy tying 787 knots. Kingston was a little shy, with 379, and Kitchener celebrated the close of 1920 with 173. After further close consultation with the records of the registrar-general we established the fact that interesting fact that Niagara Falls had the highest ratio per population, with 22.7. In planer parlance, 22 women out of every 1,000 in Niagara Falls were married last year. Windsor came next with a ratio of 19.9 and Sarnia followed with 14.5. Then five places down to Peterboro' with a ratio of 13. These were Toronto, Galt, Stratford, St. Thomas and London. We must send Fort William into the corner with the dunce's cap. She brought up the rear, with 9.8 and three other backsliders were Peterboro, Brantford and Belleville, none of which rose above the 10 point. Ottawa registered 11.7. Therefore, the woman living in Niagara Falls has exactly double the chance of a number for marriage that the one resident in the Dominion capital can boast, and the Windsor girl has double the prospects of the Fort William damsel possesses.

But let the city at the head of the Great Lakes cheer up! She is down in the records as the leader in births for that year, the ratio being 35.1. Chatham has the lowest, with 15.9. Niagara Falls is next to the top in point-and-neck with the highest death rate, 17, and Kitchener, with 7.8 must be a very poor place for the undertaking business. Sic has the lowest death rate of all.

In Toronto the marriages according to religious denomination demonstrate 2,249 brides and 2,162 grooms of the Anglican faith, 1,490 brides and 1,539 grooms married under Presbyterian auspices, 1,262 brides and 1,273 grooms blessed by the Methodist Church. Baptist figures are 402 brides, 364 grooms. Roman Catholics married 682 and 708, the Hebrews 252 and 289, the Salvation Army 38 and 36, the Congregationalists 20 and 19, the Lutherans 20 and 42, and Evangelical Association 3 and 5. Under the head of "not given" were 125 and 129.

The Province of Ontario records 26,328 couples married last year—1,776 which we mean 1919, of course, the report on 1920 not being available—and of this number 14,444 were from cities. The towns furnished 1,828, and the rural municipalities, 10,056. The provincial ratio was 9.1 or 18.6 persons per thousand of population. This is the highest ratio since 1913, and an increase of 6.983. The yearly average for the five years for the decade prior to the war, which was 9.7, and it was higher still for the five years immediately preceding the war being 10.1. The ratio of 1919 birth records reveals 72 pairs of twins born, of which 758 were boys and 714 girls. There were nine cases of triplets—17 male and 10 female. More births are found in March than in any other month; the report on 1920 not being available for information, "as usual," in quite a casual way, as though everybody must be aware of this. The least number occur in July.

No woman need despair. There were 42 over the half-century mark married last year, nine of sixty and over, one of sixty-five. Between the ages of fifty-five and fifty-nine there were 24 who entered wedlock, the majority being widows. More marriages take place between bachelors and spinsters, naturally, but widowers and widows have an increasingly larger prospect for re-entering matrimony. Sometimes they marry each other, but more frequently the widower chooses a spinster. Over 25 and under 29 is the favorite age, as was placed the eagle, while all three stripes were richly powdered with the golden bees of the Napoleon family."

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Before going on with Toronto, let us diverge a moment to show figures for the other cities and towns. Hamilton married 1,340 couples last year, which amply proves its right to the title of "ambitious." Ottawa sent 1,220 on their way rejoicing, and even kept its ministers and magistrates busy tying 787 knots. Kingston was a little shy, with 379, and Kitchener celebrated the close of 1920 with 173. After further close consultation with the records of the registrar-general we established the fact that interesting fact that Niagara Falls had the highest ratio per population, with 22.7. In planer parlance, 22 women out of every 1,000 in Niagara Falls were married last year. Windsor came next with a ratio of 19.9 and Sarnia followed with 14.5. Then five places down to Peterboro' with a ratio of 13. These were Toronto, Galt, Stratford, St. Thomas and London. We must send Fort William into the corner with the dunce's cap. She brought up the rear, with 9.8 and three other backsliders were Peterboro, Brantford and Belleville, none of which rose above the 10 point. Ottawa registered 11.7. Therefore, the woman living in Niagara Falls has exactly double the chance of a number for marriage that the one resident in the Dominion capital can boast, and the Windsor girl has double the prospects of the Fort William damsel possesses.

But let the city at the head of the Great Lakes cheer up! She is down in the records as the leader in births for that year, the ratio being 35.1. Chatham has the lowest, with 15.9. Niagara Falls is next to the top in point-and-neck with the highest death rate, 17, and Kitchener, with 7.8 must be a very poor place for the undertaking business. Sic has the lowest death rate of all.

In Toronto the marriages according to religious denomination demonstrate 2,249 brides and 2,162 grooms of the Anglican faith, 1,490 brides and 1,539 grooms married under Presbyterian auspices, 1,262 brides and 1,273 grooms blessed by the Methodist Church. Baptist figures are 402 brides, 364 grooms. Roman Catholics married 682 and 708, the Hebrews 252 and 289, the Salvation Army 38 and 36, the Congregationalists 20 and 19, the Lutherans 20 and 42, and Evangelical Association 3 and 5. Under the head of "not given" were 125 and 129.

The Province of Ontario records 26,328 couples married last year—1,776 which we mean 1919, of course, the report on 1920 not being available for information, "as usual," in quite a casual way, as though everybody must be aware of this. The least number occur in July.

No woman need despair. There were 42 over the half-century mark married last year, nine of sixty and over, one of sixty-five. Between the ages of fifty-five and fifty-nine there were 24 who entered wedlock, the majority being widows. More marriages take place between bachelors and spinsters, naturally, but widowers and widows have an increasingly larger prospect for re-entering matrimony. Sometimes they marry each other, but more frequently the widower chooses a spinster. Over 25 and under 29 is the favorite age, as was placed the eagle, while all three stripes were richly powdered with the golden bees of the Napoleon family."

The Reason Why.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Irish Secretary, possesses the knack, in a very advanced degree, of turning the laugh on those who tormentors. Soon after he began political work in Ireland, and when his trans-Atlantic accent was much more pronounced than it is to-day, he was interrupted by a question, "Why do you wear American-made boots?" Quick as thought the Canadian-born speaker retorted, "Because my feet were made in America."

Same Difference.

"What is the distinction," asked the teacher, "between caution and cowardice?"

Johnny, who observed things carefully for so youthful a person, answered: "Caution is when you're afraid, and cowardice is when the other fellow's afraid."

Wholesale Arrests Canadians With Coughs

Halt! Who goes there? Someone with a cough. Pass friend! Stop cough! you are under arrest. Thousands of such arrests are being made every day in all parts of Canada. Too long have coughs and colds evaded justice and caused untold suffering to humanity, but at last they have been cornered and overpowered by Canada's famous cough detective—Buckley's Bronchitis Mixture. Did you ever hear of this wonderful remedy? Why, everybody is talking and writing about the great work it is doing in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, etc.

The following is one of thousands of letters received:—"Kindly accept my sincere thanks for the benefit my wife derived by the use of one of your bottles of Bronchitis Mixture. For over thirteen years she has suffered acutely. After spending dollar after dollar upon various remedies, no relief was obtained. Hearing of your most marvelous remedy she decided to give it a trial and I am glad to say one bottle has made her well. You are at liberty to use my name and should be only too pleased to answer any inquiries. Sincerely yours, John Holmes, Yorkville Ave." The original of this letter may be seen at W. K. Buckley, Limited, 143 Mutual St., Toronto. Don't allow a cough or cold to linger with you. Away with it! Hall Buckley's Mixture and have cough arrested. This remedy never fails. On every bottle is a guarantee to refund the money if not satisfactory. Delays are dangerous. Order now from your Druggist 20

SOLD IN NAPANEE BY WALLACE'S DRUG STORE

Aladdin mantles and supplies are sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

A Non-Glare Lens at $1.25 per pair and others at Higher Prices.

Good Advice Regarding your Battery during winter.

Willard Service Station - GRAHAM'S GARAGE
Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

CANADA IN THE VAN.

Americans Admire Our Plans to Fight Social Disease.

Canada's efforts to prevent venereal diseases were favorably commented upon by the delegates attending the general conference held in Washington during the first week of December, and it was found that Canada was in the time this work has actively been under way accomplished as much, in proportion to size, as any of the other countries, and of a more organized character. This was the statement made to the Canadian press by Dr. J. Amyot, Deputy Minister of Health, who attended the conference, which was attended by representatives of twenty different countries.

Dr. Amyot stated that the prevalence and seriousness of these diseases are being recognized more and more in Canada. At the last session of Parliament $200,000 was voted for the purpose of combatting this evil; the distribution of this amount being based on the populations of the different provinces, whose expenditures were to at least equal the grant of the Federal Government, and the whole utilized for the establishment of venereal disease clinics, treatment in places of detention, laboratories and other centres, in the endeavor to reduce the number of infection-producing foci of these diseases.

Eight of the nine provinces, Dr. Amyot stated, have already completed their official organizations and have established clinics where free treatment may be obtained by all sufferers from these dread diseases; laboratories have been started where tests are carried out and the germs microscopically examined; men specially trained in this work have been created in the different public institutions all over the country; the tools have in attendance men specializing in V. D. work; information is being circulated in every section of the Dominion; the trend of the disease is being carefully watched with a view to following up the process of the disease, and thus allowing of concerted effort being put forward to stamp out the scourge. These are some of the things accomplished so far by the Department of Health in co-operation with the provinces.

"The necessity for taking drastic measures is being more and more realized, Dr. Amyot stated, and, besides which heretofore law, their it was not their duty to take part in measures of prevention and cure of these so-called social diseases are now enthusiastic promoters of every available means which will assist in ridding Canada of this plague. Gradually each municipality is establishing its own clinic, and by the time the Dominion grant, supplemented by the grant of the provinces, has been expended, the whole of the Dominion, from coast to coast, will have its V. D. centres in full operation.

Electric Light Bugs.

In the summer time great numbers of huge bugs, three inches long or nearly, often gather about electric are lights in the streets of towns, attracted by the glare. We call them "electric light bugs."

Before there were any electric lights it was supposed that this kind of insect was rather rare. Now it is realized that it is a numerous species. Indeed, it happens once in a while that these bugs stop railroad trains, being crushed in such numbers that the wheels of the locomotive slither on the track, which has to be sanded.

The insect is otherwise known as the "giant water bug." In early life it is wingless, living in ponds and streams. Later on it develops powerful wings and becomes a vigorous flier. But the oddest thing about it is that it feeds on fish and frogs.

In some localities it is almost impossible to raise goldfish because of the depredations of this monster bug, which visits the ponds at night, dives into the water and seizes the finny prey. It clasps the victim with its fore legs, sinks its strong beak into the flesh and sucks the blood. A flock of the bugs will destroy all the fishes in a pond in a very short time.

Brown Snow.

In the winter of 1916-17, while at sea, off the south coast of Iceland, a sailor was surprised to see flakes of brown snow descending on deck, says Answers. Imagine the snow of a color similar to that which we see underfoot in London's thickest traffic centres some long time after the snow has fallen.

In the case of red snow, it is only this color when it has reached the ground, but the snow seen off Iceland actually fell in muddy brown flakes, so that anything covered by this snow had the appearance of mud.

The explanation given at the time was that Hecla was in eruption, and the snow had been blown through the smoke and ashes emitted. This, however, does not seem quite feasible, as the ship was on the south coast of Iceland, and the wind, a howling forty-mile-an-hour gale, was from the southwest.

Beatty "Helped."

Earl Beatty is a very proud man to-day, reports the Passing Show. In addition to the honors showered upon him by a grateful king and country, he has lately been the recipient of a priceless document from Mr. Josephus Daniels, the American Secretary, in which the thanks of the American Government are extended to Earl Beatty for the "able assistance he has afforded to the United States Navy in bringing the war to a successful conclusion." Earl Beatty is thinking out a suitable reply to this handsome, if somewhat belated, testimonial.

How Crippen Was Caught

IN spite of the fact that he was directly responsible for the solution of the mysteries surrounding the disappearance of the Duchess of Sutherland's jewels—valued at $100,000—the problem of Nicholson, one of the cleverest swindlers who ever deluded the British public, and the famous Druce identity puzzle; the detective fame of Walter Dew, chief inspector at Scotland Yard, rests principally upon the manner in which he handled the Belle Elmore affair, better known as the "Crippen Case."

The Elmore woman had disappeared some time before the matter was brought to the attention of the Yard, and then only because some American friends of the dead woman chanced to be in London and made inquiries about her. On the surface, the whole thing appeared to be perfectly simple. Miss Elmore, an American actress, had come to England, had been married to a Dr. Crippen, had returned hurriedly to the States, and while there had died.

But her friends maintained that there was something wrong.

"Belle would not use to travel around without letting us know where she was," said one of the Americans, who visited the Yard. "She wrote regularly, once or twice a week, or a couple of months ago. Then all word suddenly ceased. It she did go back home she would certainly have gotten in touch with us. But we're afraid that something has happened to her, either over here or in the boat. That's the reason we called upon you."

It required only the most casual of investigations to convince Dew that "Belle Elmore's" friends were correct. Dr. Crippen, whom the Canadian inspector visited at his London offices, was apparently quite open and frank about the matter. His wife had gone to America, he said, and had returned to America some eight weeks previously. While there she had been taken suddenly ill and had died. It was really all there was to it.

But when Scotland Yard cabled to the city where Mrs. Crippen was supposed to be buried, the reply came back: "No such woman known here. Description does not apply to any death within the past year."

Who, then, was Belle Elmore? Dew felt certain that Crippen knew, but, under the law, it was impossible to secure his conviction unless the body were produced, and the evidence was too slight to warrant the authorities making a search on private property.

The chief inspector therefore contented himself with ordering that a close watch be kept on the American expert, telling his operatives that they need not worry about concealing themselves.

"The doctor's nerve appears to be steady," said Dew, "but he'll give himself away before long when he realizes that he's being shadowed day and night. Keep a close watch upon the house and the office and let me know what happens."

The first development of importance occurred a day or two later when, in spite of the endeavors of the Scotland Yard men, Dr. Crippen disappeared. Dew, instead of being annoyed at this sudden turn in the case, merely smiled and said: "So much the better. He can't get away and his absence gives us an opportunity to search the house."

A thorough investigation of the house on Hilldrop crescent, Camden Town, followed. Buried in the dirt floor of one of the rooms, the body of Belle Elmore was found.

"But," demanded the public, "what good does that do when the murderer has been allowed to escape?"

Again Dew smiled, for he knew that the progress of modern science practically nullified the meaning of the word "escape." A man might hide for a week or a month or even a year. But the moment he showed himself he would be lost, for his description would have been flashed around the world far faster than he could travel, and hundreds of thousands of persons would be familiar with his features.

"No," said the chief inspector, as he gave orders that Crippen's identifying characteristics be sent out to all parts of the globe, "our man is free only for the moment. The cables, the wireless, the telephone or the telegraph will land him for us. The time has passed when a man can really vanish."

One of the ships to pick up the wireless description of the missing man was the Montrose, a slow boat en route from England to Canada. On this steamer was a clergyman who, by his peculiar actions and unclerical behavior, had attracted the attention of some of the passengers. Within a few hours after the message had been flashed from London, back came the reply from Captain Kendall, of the Montrose, "Feel certain that wanted man is on board, disguised as a minister." Then followed a detailed statement of the man's appearance and physical characteristics, coupled with several minor points which convinced Chief Inspector Dew that he had located his man.

When the Montrose docked at Father Point, Canada, the chief inspector of Scotland Yard was waiting for her, having made the trip in a fast boat, and it was the work of only a moment to identify the pseudo-clergyman as Dr. Crippen. Almost before the American realized that he was under suspicion, he was headed back to England, there to be tried and convicted—"Thanks," as Inspector Dew put it, "to wireless telegraphy!"

In Egypt yellowish-brown, the hue of the dead leaf, is worn as the emblem of mourning.

A Shipping Magnate.

Sir Ernest Manifold Raeburn, who retired recently from the position of representative of the Ministry of Shipping in New York, has been appointed general manager for Scotland for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, with his headquarters in Glasgow. Sir Ernest Raeburn is a son of Sir William H. Raeburn, M.P., and is at present a member of the firm of Messrs. Raeburn & Verel, shipowners, Glasgow. He served the Government in various capacities during the war, and was created a Knight of the British Empire in recognition of the value of his services in America.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Canadians Are Buying Too Much From Their Neighbors.

"Brokers ahead" is the warning issued by two of Canada's greatest financial experts, Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Sir Harry Drayton, Dominion Minister of Finance. Though these two differ sharply regarding the advisability of the excess profits tax and its influence upon business, both look gloomily of the situation, the one in Toronto, the other at Brockville. That Canadians are far too extravagant, and that too much is being spent upon American goods, is the dictum of each. They foresee disaster if the present conditions continues.

A black picture is painted by Sir Harry Drayton. He declares emphatically that unless Canada buys more in Great Britain and less in the States she is merely postponing inevitable ruin. The fact that Canada to-day owes the United States some $40 million dollars and only some $10 Great Britain, on the other hand, owes Canada about 200 million dollars, which is to be paid in part by the method of drawing upon her credit balance in England, Canada is increasing her overdraft at Uncle Sam's bank, getting deeper and deeper into debt across the line. How is Canada going to wipe out that debt which daily keeps growing in size?

Nobody can be blamed for liking grape fruit. The luscious product of southern lands has become a household necessity in Canada. Yet for this luxury alone Canada spent some $5,000,000 in the United States last fiscal year. Canada bought some six million dollars worth of boots there, almost all of which came from the U.S.A. Yankee bananas and lemons cost some $7,000,000. Canada's purchases from the States was $5,000,000, less than $100,000 going to Spain and other countries which grow them. As the Bank of Finance points out, Canada's imports of American fruit last year were double those of 1919. Even in canned vegetables, which is a stable industry of Ontario, Canada's importations from the U. S. jumped 124 per cent. For pickles and sauces it rose 50 per cent., for textile products—silks and cotton fabrics principally—66 per cent., and for embroideries 300 per cent.

Although some Canadian shoe factories are closed to-day and their workers jobless, no less than $13,000,000 worth of American-made shoes were brought into Canada. Ladies are the chief imisters upon shoes from across the line, urging that they cannot get equally fine footwear in Canada. A perusal of the pages of the Government blue book showing Canada's exports and imports as between herself and other countries all over the world would be an eye-opener to most Canadians. The fact is borne in upon the reader that much of the produce, both raw and manufactured, which comes in from the United States could or needed be supplied by other countries. For Canada has a credit trade balance with many lands whose produce she could use. Almost every colony and dominion in the British Empire owes Canada money, as do such countries as Argentina, France, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Roumania to which Canada has advanced credits totalling nearly 150 million dollars, are not yet in a position to export much manufactured material. Still it does seem as though Canada might buy more in places other than the United States.

Her convenient situation to Canada, the vast scale on which she produces food and manufactured materials, the ease with which her railway systems linking up with ours are able to distribute, and finally the similarity in requirements of both Americans and Canadians make Canada an easy market for Americans. Business men declare that it is so easy to trade with American traders who talk in terms of our money, supply first-class goods as a rule, and can be relied upon to give prompt and accommodating service. On the other hand, even Britain, for all her splendid goods and the absolute integrity of her manufacturers, is far away. And as for foreign countries and even our sister Dominions, the obstacles to trade are numerous. Lack of ships sailing directly from Canadian ports to Empire or foreign ports seems to have been a serious drawback heretofore. High hopes are held that the newly-inaugurated Canadian Government service of freight vessels to all parts of the world will work wonders in establishing trade between distant lands and this Dominion.

Aristocrat In the Movies.

Lady Diana Duff-Cooper, formerly Lady Diana Manners, daughter of the Duke of Rutland, actress of "Femina," and one of the most beautiful women in England, has at last definitely consented to appear as a movie actress. For her this is an interesting venture have been current for some time.

Mr. J. Stuart Blackton, a well-known film producer, told an English paper that Lady Diana had entered into a contract to appear in at least two of his British productions next year. She will be featured under her maiden name of Lady Diana Manners, and the scenes will be specially "written round" her.

Mr. Blackton is an Englishman, born in Sheffield. He emigrated in his youth to America, and an interview with Edison led him to begin producing films. Much of the pioneer work in raising the status of the photoplay is credited to him, and his productions have been consistently successful. He was the producer who made John Bunny and Flora Finch famous.

Fast Work.

Peters—"I hear Randall got kicked out of the house when he asked old Walters for the hand of his daughter. Was he hurt much?"

Poiser—"Yes. He reckons he came out so fast that he collided with himself going in."

Carlsbad.

Carlsbad, the famous health resort, is built on a crust, underneath which is a subterranean lake of boiling water, and all the hot sulphur springs have to be ceaselessly watched and the pressure kept down lest the town be destroyed

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NEW CITIZENS COMING

MANY OF THE IMMIGRANTS ARE NOT DESIRABLE.

Serious Problem Must Be Faced In This Country as a Result of the Suffering and Unrest In Europe—Ten Millions of People Are Said To Be Anxious to Flock Across the Ocean During Present Year.

A GIGANTIC invasion of American is being planned. This is rid that fifteen million foreigners are headed this way.

Already the vanguard is pouring into the port of New York at the rate of 3,000 a day. By the end of the fiscal year in 1921 one million emigrants will have landed on these shores. Determined to quit the poverty, the unrest and general wretchedness of life in European countries, this vast army has turned its eyes towards the United States, that land of fabled riches and fabulous freedom. Ten millions of these people are to-day waiting, ready to swarm across at the first opportunity. And Canada, which last year admitted a multitude, will surely find a proportion of these mighty hosts knocking for admittance at her eastern portals—Halifax, St. John, Quebec.

Will Canada be able to absorb all those who wish to enter the Dominion? Would it be wise considering the great unemployment problem now confronting her to permit others to enter with thousands of native-born Canadians out of work? Conditions will doubtless improve by spring, nevertheless a tremendous problem confronts the Government.

Unrestricted immigration has built up a mighty population in the States at the expense of good Americanism. To-day the masses of unassimilated foreigners all over that country, the many undesirables are worrying Uncle Sam. The meshes of the net have been drawn tighter at New York. In fact, says the New York Tribune, owing to the unemployment problem, all immigration to the States may be stopped by Congress until conditions in that country have become normal.

Seventeen steamship companies have reported to Frederick Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration for New York, the great port of entry. To-day the masses of unassimilated foreigners all over that country, the many undesirables are worrying Uncle Sam. The meshes of the net have been drawn tighter at New York. In fact, says the New York Tribune, owing to the unemployment problem, all immigration to the States may be stopped by Congress until conditions in that country have become normal.

Seventeen steamship companies have reported to Frederick Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration for New York, the great port of entry, that hundreds of thousands have purchased tickets. that hosts of others are clamoring for passages. It is understood that Germany alone will send eight million if she can, that three million and a half Italians want to come, and that 500,000 Poles are clamoring for admission. In fact, four weeks ago 311,000 Polish applications for passports had been filled.

Only a few days ago a contingent of Poles arrived in Toronto. A cable from London states that the Canadian emigration authorities there are seriously alarmed at reports of a big intended emigration of Polish Jews to Canada. It seems that passports have been issued in Warsaw in ignorance of latest Canadian requirements. This is to be remedied. The Canadian emigration office in London also points out that special regulations were framed for the express purpose of preventing Polish Jews from the East End of London or the continent entering Canada.

"What are we to do with this tremendous influx?" asks Commissioner Wallis in despair. Many of these people are badly needed on farms, in mines, in the fields, but most of them of others will undoubtedly go to the cities and aggravate the present shortage of houses and dear food. Detroit and Buffalo have already asked him to divert emigrants from these congested cities to the farms.

That the literacy test is a farce for determining desirable emigrants Wallis declares. Some of the most dangerous anarchists and Bolsheviists in the States can read and write several languages, could pass any literacy test. On the other hand, it sometimes bars many decent peasants who would make excellent farm workers. Wallis wishes that some preferential selective scheme might be established whereby thousands might be admitted to go on farms, but by which the barterers and the lazy, from which classes chiefly come the radicals, might be excluded.

Surveying the Roumanians, Greeks, Jews, Poles, Italians, Freich, Serbians, Turks, Arabians, etc., over at Ellis Island, the immigration depot off New York, Wallis remarked on a group of fine West Indians and then on a lot of brawny Norwegians ready to go to the lumber woods. "I have of them," said he, "came a group from North Central Europe, narrow-chested, bent and miserable in comparison with the Norsemen, and while they were obviously within the law of admission, they would never make constructive citizens. I only were of a class that can never is more than parasites."

Canada could show some parallel cases.

Whatever the condition of

Weighing Words.

An Advertising Expert says, "The man who weighs his words, says what he means and no more, is the one who gets a reputation for solidity in his community. Advertisers should remember this. Exaggeration is futile—it does not convince. Aside from the morality of the matter, it does not pay to insult the intelligence or stretch the credulity of your public. Get a reputation for truthful advertising, and people will go a long way out of their road to do business with you."

Good advice and fortunately followed by nearly all our local advertisers.

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ABLE TO DO HER WORK

After Long Suffering Mrs. Peasey Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Toronto, Ont.—"I suffered with irregular menstruation, was weak and

nervous, could not eat and had headaches. The worst symptoms were dragging down pains, so bad at times I thought I would go crazy and I seemed to be suffering. I was in this condition for two or three years and could not seem to work. I tried all kinds of medicines and had been treated by physicians but received no benefit. I found one of your booklets and felt inclined to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I received the best results from it and now I keep house and go out to work and am like a new woman. I have recommended your Vegetable Compound to my friends and if these facts will help some poor woman use them as you please."—Mrs. J. F. Peasey, 387 King St., Toronto, Ontario.

If you are one of these women do not suffer for four or five years as Mrs. Peasey did, but profit by her experience and be restored to health.

Canadian northwest, a North Dakota railway magnate assured Wallis that next season's wheat crop in North Dakota would be only 60 per cent. of last summer's, owing to farm labor shortage.

More rigid tests should be applied in Europe. Inspectors on the other side should be appointed to go there thoroughly. Swarms of undesirables were slipping into the country. Ships constantly brought aliens. Many young men who would not go to the rural districts, where there was plenty of work, who refused to labor in the mines and factories, were conspicuous. All they wanted was entrance to the country to start a campaign of radical education against the city. Hence it was giving them a chance. Better send back a thousand good men than admit one of these undesirables.

"When in doubt deport' should be our slogan," quoth Commissioner Wallis. And this emigration problem is the chief thing Wallis finds a parallel in Canada.

POISON IVY.

Dangerous Plant Is Common In Country Districts.

The poison of poison ivy is one of the most powerful known in the vegetable world. People have been known to die from the effects of contact with it. It is present in all parts of the plant, and if taken internally is extremely dangerous. Children are sometimes poisoned by eating the ripe berries.

It is described as a violent irritant poison—so violent that even the slightest trace of which on the skin will produce severe inflammation. Some persons are more sensitive to it than others, but nobody is immune.

Ivy poisoning may be contracted by touching the leaves or stems of it has been in contact with the plant. Dogs or other animals may in like manner convey it. Even fire does not destroy the poison.

Often it happens that people gathering autumn leaves in the woods bring home with them branches of poison ivy or poison sumac, and stick them around in vases. A whole family may thus become afflicted. "The ivy and the sumac, by the way, are closely related, and both have the same poison.

No sooner is the character of the plants discovered—perhaps a day or two later, when symptoms develop—than, very likely, haste is made to throw them into the fire. This may make matters worse than before. Anybody is exposed to the smoke, because the latter will carry the poison.

The usual symptoms of it are that are itching and burning, with the formation of blisters. It is very distressing when severe. The thing to do, when exposure is suspected, is to wash the skin with a thick lather of laundry soap and hot water. The finger nails especially should receive attention, lest they transfer the poison on to other parts of the body. But don't scrub, lest the poison be rubbed in. This is hard advice to follow.

Censored 253 Films.

For various reasons, including cruelty to animals, gruesome details in crime, irreverence, and excessive revolver-shooting, the British Board of Film Censors raised objections to 253 films last year.

Changing Day of Publication

With the First Issue of the New Year

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS Will be Issued on Tuesday

All copy for advertising must be in our hands on Saturday of each week.

Correspondence and News Items should reach us not later than Monday morning.

The Napanee Express Printing House
John Street NAPANEE

Wilson's Hardware Store

Dairy Supplies

Milk Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Cans, Strainer Pails, Cream Pails, Cream Separators.

Sap Supplies

Buckets, Spiles, and Pans.

A complete line now in stock.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138

Rough Weather

Requires Good Shoes. Get your Shoes Repaired now. You may save the price of a new pair.

Bring them to us and let us look them over and give you a price for fixing them up.

WE GUARANTEE OUR WORKMANSHIP.

F. P. TENDALL,

O'Brien's Old Stand, west of Campbell House.

HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

Just Arrived.

One car of good smithing coal and one car of large, fresh mined pea coal. The latter works fine in ranges or heaters with small grates.

F. E. VANLUVEN.

Big reductions in prices of Lined Mitts at DAVY & ALLISON'S

ATTEND

For Sale.

All kinds of secondhand Furniture, Military Boots and Clothing for men, women and children.

SEYMOUR LINDSAY,
Water Street, one block north of Light's Lumber Yard.
12-c-p

STUDENTS' DAY

New Firm.

We the undersigned have entered into co-partnership as Undertakers and Funeral Directors and dealers in wall papers, under the name of "Masters & Tierney" and, until further notice, carry on their business in the premises formerly occupied by Carscallen Bros., corner of Centre and Mill streets, Napanee, where they will be pleased to meet their patrons and friends.

W. A. MASTERS,
THOS. TIERNEY.

January 29, 1921. 10-d

AND LITERARY CLUB

Women's Institute.

The first meeting of the Napanee Women's Institute was held on Feb. 16th,in the Agricultural Office, Napanee. The meeting was largely attended. The President, Mrs. Alpine Wods, gave a short address on "The Objects and Aims of the Institute." An interesting feature of the roll call was that the members responded by giving one of the new ideas which they had learned while attending the recent courses in Household Economy and Domestic Science, conducted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Then followed a demonstration lecture on salads by Miss MacTavish, who also gave an interesting talk on Institute work. At the close of the meeting lunch was served during which period the salads also melted away. The members decided on holding their monthly meeting the second Tuesday of each month in the Council rooms, for which privilege they thank Mr. C. C. Main, the representative of the department in Napanee.

AT THE MUSICAL

Baby Chicks.

You cannot raise poultry without some effort, nor can you have large full grown chicks in the early fall to sell, or pullets to lay before cold weather sets in and egg prices high, unless you start early in the spring. If you wait for your hens to set you only repeat your former disappointments. So get busy NOW and leave orders with the **M. B. MILLS CO.,** Headquarters for Poultry, Wholesale and Retail, who have the appliances, the accommodation and the experience to start you right with strong, healthy chicks. Come in and talk it over.

We sell Baby Chicks.
We sell Eggs for Hatching.
We sell choice male birds for breeding.
We sell Incubators and Brooders.
We sell fresh dressed milk fed poultry for the table.
We buy Eggs for Setting.
We buy live and dressed poultry all the time especially **live hens** this time of the year.

Call and see our plant and get your orders booked early as we will have difficulty in serving our increasing number of customers this season.

'Phone 103. 11-tf

TO-NIGHT

Bar reductions in prices of Lined Mitts at DAVY & ALLISON'S

STRONG POSITION MAINTAINED BY STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Substantial Increase in Savings Deposits Indicates Thrifty Habits of Canadian People—Arrangements to Increase Capital and Reserve to Handle Growing Requirements of Customers.

The strong position of the Standard Bank of Canada is strikingly reflected by the annual report for the fiscal year to January 31st now going forward to shareholders.

During the past year there has been a gradual swing back on the part of Canadial banks from the special undertakings assumed during the war for the Dominion Government and municipalities. At the same time there has been an active demand for accommodation from the manufacturers and business organizations of the country.

This situation has been met without impairing the usual strong position of the Bank and liquid assets are equal to 50 per cent of liabilities to public while actual cash on hand is equal to over 20 per cent of public liabilities.

A development which indicates that the various thrift campaigns have had a salutary effect on the Canadian people is shown by the substantial gain of as much as 14 per cent in savings deposits, which now standing at $53,011,-997, up from $49,940,378 at the end of the previous year.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

As a result of the steadily expanding business of the Bank arrangements have been made for larger Capital and Reserve. With the payments already made, the Capital now stands at $2,402,001, compared with $3,500,000 and the Reserve Fund at $4,800,000, as compared with $4,000,000.

With the adjustment of the special business of the war period there has been a reduction in the deposits in Central Gold Reserves to $2,400,000, down from $3,500,-000, while holdings of Canadian Municipal Securities and British Foreign and Colonial Public Securities have been reduced from $8,262,809 to $6,816,973.

The withdrawal of special Government funds would also seem to account for the change in deposits not bearing interest, which now stand at $14,377,712, down from $24, 078,643. At the same time balances due by other banks have increased to $1,980,053, up from $826,224, while cheques on other banks have gained to $4,-230,348, as against $3,633,129. In line with the deflation in business that is occurring throughout the country, a reduction occurs in the notes of the Bank in circuation and these now amount to $6,134,000, as compared with $6,766,218 at the end of the previous year. Total assets amount to $90,185,979.

INCREASE IN PROFITS.

Of special interest to shareholders will be the satisfactory character of the Profit and Loss statement. As a result of it the regular dividend of the Bank has been increased from 13 to 14 per cent. With the larger Capital and Reserve at its disposal, there is a substantial gain in net profits, and for the year these amount to $784,369, up from $776,310 in the previous year. Added to the profits for the year was a balance carried forward of $360,537, while there was received from premium on new stock $226,500. These amounts made the total amount available for distribution $1,371,407. This amount was distributed as follows:

Dividends at the rate of 14 p. c. per annum...	$492,720
War Tax on Note Circulation	35,043
Reserve for Dominion Income Tax	40,000
Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund.....	25,000
Written off Bank Premises Account.....	100,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	300,000
	$992,763

Leaving a balance to be carried forward of $378,643.

STEADY EXPANSION.

The Standard Bank has been making very steady expansion during the past few years. Just how marked has been its growth is indicated by a comparison of the statement at the end of 1920 with that issued at the end of the fiscal year of 1915. During that period the assets of the Bank have increased to $90,193,979 from $53,822,124; deposits bearing interest now stand at $53,-011,997, compared with $33,986,-616 and deposits not bearing interest at $14,377,712, compared with$9,412,434. Current loans and discounts in Canada now amount to $50,896,884, against $33,749,339; Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities $6,-816,973, up from $1,343,527, and Dominion and Provincial Government Securities $4,469,234, compared with $1,311,877.

NEAR POST OFFICE

Harry Seymour's boot repair shop. Honest workmanship, fair prices. Try us.

Oranges ! Oranges !

California Seedless, Navel Orangps, sweet and juicy, by the peck at FRANK H. PERRY'S. 13-a

Ice Races.

Ice races, under management of Napanee Racing Club, will be held at Napanee Driving Park, on Friday, February 25th. Two classes, Classified race and Green race. Good prizes offered

W. G. PAUL, President.
F. D. MARSH, Sec'y.
Committee—G. A. Wallace, C. C. Main, R. R. White.

W. M. O'Beirne, Dead.

William Mark O'Beirne, Editor of the Stratford Beacon since 1891, and first President of the Dominion Press Association, died at Stratford, Friday night, following a lengthy illness. He suffered a paralytic stroke in 1915. He was born near Durham, but spent his boyhood days in Lindsay. He was Editor of the Napanee Express in 1881-5, representative of the Globe, Toronto, in Montreal 1885-1888, and Editor of The Weekly Standard, Woodstock, 1889-1891. He was president of the Daily Section of the Press Association 1907-8, and when the Dominion Association was formed in 1914-15 he was its first President. His illness compelled his retirement from the office. He was a Napanee boy, Mrs. O'Bierne is a daughter of the late Damon Warner, of Napanee.

Napanee S. Frontenac A. 2.

The hockey match at the Napanee rink on Friday evening between Frontenac A. and Kingston, an Napanee, resulted in a win for our speedy bunch of players by a score of 8-2. The hockey fans are beginning to realize that the Napanee puck chasers are about as speedy and clever as they make them. The game was decidedly fast, exciting and interesting from start to finish, but our boys had the edge on the Kingston players, as was evidenced by the fact that the biggest part of the play was in the Kingston team's territory. Towards the end of the last period the Kingston players put considerable vim in their play in an endeavor to make the score a little more even, and although they kept the play pretty much all in the town team's territory, yet they were unable to score, owing to the close checking of our boys. It was a good, clean, fast game, the penalties handed out were few, and those only for minor offenses. "Micky" McNeill was the star of the evening. His speed and clever stick handling was good to look upon, and when he got the puck and started up the ice there was always something doing. He was ably supported by Young and Huffman, who, with their speed and cleverness, would make a creditable showing on any team. Together with Blute and L. Spencer on the defence, and Babcock in goal, Napanee has a hockey team that would make a creditable showing in any company. The game was witnessed by a large crowd of hockey enthusiasts.

Two applications, 5 days apart, of our New Electric Louse Powder keeps the cattle free from lice. 40c. a lb. at WALLACE'S.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association

Will ship hogs, cattle and sheep NEXT MONDAY. Highest returns. All stock insured against loss.

SID. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

Frances Willard Memorial Service.

The W. C. T. U. held in Grace Church on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 17th, at 3 o'clock, a most impressive memorial service of the late Frances E. Willard. The several churches were well represented and prayer was especially offered for the success of the coming campaign. Every woman present pledged herself to do all in her power to overthrow this liquor traffic, that is trying to ruin our fair province. May all the women who cannot do active work (the shut ins) spend much time in prayer, that a great victory may be won for temperance on April 18th. Vote yes and the victory will be won.

If you feel that you have the grippe coming on, don't wait, but get some capsules at Knight's. They knock it instantly.

"The Lord also will be a refuge in times of trouble," Ps. 9-9; "Ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's," 1 Cor, 3-23 ; "Hold up my goings in Thy paths, that my footsteps slip not," Ps. 17, 9 ; "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning," Jas. 1-17.

"Thine for ever ! God of love,
Hear us from Thy throne above ;
Thine for ever may we be,
Here and in eternity."

A BIBLE LOVER.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills visited Thursday at Mr. Will Davison's, town.

Mrs. Mercy Pringle had the misfortune to fall Monday and break her hip.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith entertained a number of friends Friday evening.—Cards.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Dean took dinner Sunday at Mr. Z. A. Grooms', Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. John Cline is visiting her son at St. Catharines and her sisters at Niagara Falls.

Mr. Samuel Taylor spent last week with his brother, Mr. Isaac Taylor.

Mrs. Chas. Vanalstine entertained a few friends Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean visited Tuesday at Mr. Arthur Dean's, Bethany.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith and Jean took tea Tuesday at Mr. Roy Robertson's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Sills and Keith took dinner Sunday at Mr. W. B. Sills'.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cuthill visited over Tuesday night at Mr. Roy Robertson's.

Mrs. Lasher has returned home after spending several weeks with relatives at Hawley.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Dean, town, and Mrs. Z. A. Grooms and Zella visited Wednesday at Mr. Z. Dean's.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Martin-Senour, 100 per cent. pure paint. Everybody likes it. For sale only at WILSON'S Hardware.

The Farmers' Dairy Company
LIMITED

Are Now Arranging MILK ROUTES

For the Season of 1921

Various unfounded reports are in circulation, one of which is to the effect that we are not going out more than five miles this season for milk.

We wish to announce that we are prepared to go out eight or ten miles, in any direction, on any road suitable for a loaded truck, provided there is enough milk for us on that road to warrant the trip.

Get in touch with us at once, if you wish us to call for your milk. We can assure the highest possible returns. Ask any of our last year's patrons if their dealings with us were anything but satisfactory.

GET IN LINE.

W. G. COWLE, Local Manager.

'Phone No. 108.

NEELY'S

VALENTINES

MUSIC

The latest in Sheet Music and Records.

VAN LUVEN.

DISPERSION SALE OF PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

AT CAMPBELL HOUSE BARNS, NAPANEE

ON FEB. 23rd, 1921.

29 females, including the Canadian champion, Sr., 2-year-old, Segis Mercena Posch, with two of her daughters, one full sister and two half sisters.

The imported sire Champion Fayne Alcartra, and four of his sons will be in the sale.

I will also sell 1 Hinman Milking Machine, complete, 1 Magnet Cream Separator, with bowl and attachments, 1 Incubator and Brooder, 1 Cream Vat, 3 yrs old and the imported, registered Hackney Pony mare, B. Exley Swell.

Sale will commence at 2.30 o'clock sharp.

Catalogue on application, or at the office of F. C. Bogart, Napanee.

NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer. L. F. BOGART, Proprietor.
R. R. No .3, Napanee.

Your Plush Coat

will have a better appearance if you let us

Steam it

and replace the old buttons with the new style

Half Ball Plush Buttons,

with the Metal Shanks that won't pull out.

Let us give you a price for the work.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Shorey will conduct the services next Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

11.45—Sunday School.

The Young People's Union Monday 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—Mid-week service.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and praise service.

Wednesday, 8.30 — Teachers' meeting.

Thursday, 7.30—C.G.I.T. meet.

Sunday, 9.30—Morning class.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.

Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School.

Sunday, 7.00—Evening worship.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7.00—Evening service.

Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Tuesday, 8 p.m.—W. A.

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—Lantern service.

Thursday, 7.30—Altar Chapter.

Friday, 7.30—Choir Practice.

Sunday, Feb. 27th.—
8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Mattins.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evensong.

CANADA TO PARTICIPATE IN TREATY OF 1899.

The Canadian Government has passed an order in Council to the effect that Canada desires to adhere to the treaty of 1899 between Great Britain and the United States. One of the terms of this treaty is that Canada could enjoy all the rights and privileges which it contained, providing that Canada within one year from March, 1899, the time the treaty was adopted, signified its intention of adhering to its terms. Because of the stand of New Brunswick no action was taken either to assent or not to assent.

As in other national questions, practical discussion of the treaty arose over the disposition of some property. Under the terms of a certain will, Jane Kidd, a British subject by blood and birth, resident in the county of Lennox and Addington, in the Province of Ontario, claimed to be entitled to property in the state of Kansas. The law of that state is that property cannot devolve to aliens.

J. E. Madden, Napanee, who acted as solicitor for Jane Kidd, applied, through Alexander Smith, Ottawa, to the Government of Canada to have the Government take whatever steps were deemed best to protect the rights of this "Canadian-British" subject. The judgment of the United States Supreme Court appeared clearly to intimate that Canada was bound on her own behalf to assent or not to assent to the treaty of 1899. In this way Canada was indirectly recognized as being a nation within the British Empire. No action was taken by the Canadian Government to interfere in any way with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The interested parties, however, appear to have kept the matter alive by way of petition to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The judgement of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered in January last, contained information to the effect that the United States Government was willing that Canada should come under the terms of the treaty even at this late date. This judgement and other information were submitted by Alexander Smith, Ottawa, to the Department of Justice, and also to the Department of External Affairs for Canada. The result is that the Government of Canada has passed an order in Council informing the departmental authorities that Canada desires to adhere to the treaty.

Don't just ask for a hot water bottle—specify "Kantleek" and get the highest grade bottle made. For sale at WALLACE'S.

Your Ford magneto can be recharged to its former strength. Winter care of storage batteries. See us about Car and carriage painting done by an experienced painter.

GRAHAM GARAGE.

WALL PAPER

Masters & Tierney

Funeral Director and Embalming

Wall Papers, Mouldings, Window Shades, Poles and Trimmings.

Carscallen Bros'. Old Stand

Centre Street, Napanee

Phone —Office 30, Residence 145.

WONDERLAND

For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

"OTHER MEN'S SHOES" a special feature in 7 parts.

Also next episode of "RUTH OF THE ROCKIES."

Don't forget our Country Store contest Thursday.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Eddie Lyons and Lee Moran in the greatest comedy yet, "EVERY-THING BUT THE TRUTH," in 5 reels.

Also next episode of "THE FLAMING DISC."

And two other reels.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Pauline Frederick in her latest picture "MADAME X," in 7 reels. And a two reel comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

CENTREVILLE.

The Market Grocery.

Black Tea at 35c. lb., 3 lbs. for $1.00 ; Sifting new season's Japan Tea, 30c. ; High grade Coffee and Teas always in stock. White Rose, Royal Household and Purity Flour.

THOMPSON BROS.

Do not miss the free Tractor Course at Normile's garage.

At H. W. Kelly's grocery for Friday and Saturday you can get good canned tomatoes 15c. a can; Vegetable Soup, 2 for 25c. ; Tomato Soup, 2 for 25c. ; Nice Prunes, 25c. a lb. A nice lot of fancy biscuit in at reduced prices. Don't forget our famous Coffee. Get 1 pound and try it and you will never use any other.

H. W. KELLY'S Grocery.

At a special meeting of the council on Feb. 7th, it was decided to commute the statute labor at $1.50 a day.

The sawing machine is busy in this section.

Geo. McGill returned from Toronto, where he was looking after the interests of the agricultural show committee.

The patrons of the cheese factory met and have decided on putting in a butter plant. Many of the Croydon farmers intend sending their milk to this factory as their factory is closed.

Mrs. Edward Hannah is visiting her daughter in Toronto.

Do you take cold easily ? Then your system needs such a tonic as Wampole's Cod Liver Oil. For sale at WALLACE'S.

It All Depends

on whether you are looking at price or at value.

You can buy Black Tea as low as 35c. per pound. We can let you have it at that price, if you want it.

But we don't believe it is as good value as our highest grade blend at double that price. With the latter you get double the number of cups to the pound, while as to the flavor there is no comparison.

The best tea is always the cheapest.

Test it out for yourself by steeping two ounces of any other tea against an ounce of

Daly Grange Standard Blend

Try the same test with our

SPECIAL BLEND COFFEE

NAPANEE AGENTS—F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall, Dundas Street ; and E. McLaughlin, John Street.

The Next Three Months

will be the

Best time to buy Lumber, Cement, and Building Supplies.

as prices are not likely to decline, and there may be a scarcity later in the season.

W. D. MIDMER,

Lumber and Building Supplies.

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

STRAND THEATRE !

Our Motto : Good Shows at Popular Prices. Road Shows and Vaudeville.

Good Shows all This Week

M. MAKER, Proprietor.

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

Dr. CAMERON WILSON
OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
House lately occupied by Mrs A. F. Holmes.
Telephone—262.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN, DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—10.

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 123

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE
Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
ARTHUR YOUNG, Proprietor

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.
Napanee Ont.

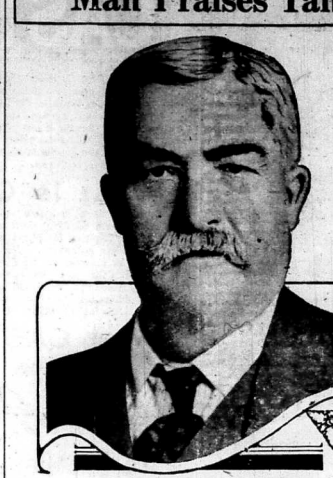
Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

FULL STOCK OF
Flour and Feeds, etc. A car of Salt on hand. We are headquarters for
Cream Separators
Call and see them and get our prices.
600 lb. capacity, $80.00
800 lb. capacity, $85.00.
Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
10tf

BUY YOUR
BUTTER WRAPPERS
AT THIS OFFICE

ICE
I am in the ice business again this year. Have purchased another ice house and expect to be in a position to supply all demands.
S. CASEY DENISON
CENTRE STREET, NORTH
'Phone 101.

Prominent Western Man Praises Tanlac



G. W. Logan, Peabody, Kansas

"Tanlac has completely restored my health and I feel finer than in years," was the straightforward statement made recently by Mr. George W. Logan, of Peabody, Kansas, one of the most prominent stock-dealers in the Middle West. "It has not only made a new man of me but I have actually gained thirty-five pounds in weight and feel as well as I ever did in my life. I am telling all of my friends about Tanlac, but they can see for themselves what it has done in my case.

"When I began taking Tanlac I was in an awfully run-down condition. I was away off in weight, felt weak and nervous all of the time and could take any interest in my work or anything else. My main trouble was indigestion. Nothing seemed to agree with me. At times I would have dizzy spells and at other times my back would ache so bad that I could hardly get up and down in my chair. This is just the condition I was in when I started to take this medicine. It took just six bottles to make a well man of me. I now have a fine appetite, everything tastes good and my digestion is perfect.

"My wife was also troubled with indigestion at times and it relieved her the same way. You may publish my statement wherever you like and if anyone doubts it, just tell them to see me."

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON.

(advt.)

TRACTOR SCHOOL.

All day Friday the streets of the town were alive with tractors. Each machine carried five or six husky young men from the Tractor School, which was being held at the show rooms of Hartman & Card. Judging from the number of pupils in attendance, and in conversation with some of them, the school, which ran from Monday morning to Friday night, was an emphatic success. The object of the school was to teach the students how to operate, repair and equip tractors, look after magnetos, solve difficulties and make defective engines work. One hundred and three students were in attendance. The students, teachers, etc., had their pictures taken in front of Hartman & Card's show rooms Thursday afternoon.

Following is the roll call :
J. B. Gould, Napanee.
A. F. McKnight, Selby.
Lawrence Baird, Napanee.
Floyd Moore, Napanee.
A. A. Withers, Bath.
Percy Hambly, Napanee.
R. L. Card, Napanee.
E. R. Miller, Napanee.
Percy Walsh, Napanee.
S. L. Ketcheson, Trenton.
Cecil Loyst, Napanee.
A. M. Garrison, Napanee.
F. J. Hendricks, Trenton.
E. Vanalstine, Napanee.
E. W. Lummis, Trenton.
W. R. McGreer, Napanee.
Fred Mowbray, Deseronto.
Kenneth Morrow, Bath.
Ernest Marsden, Bath.
Earl Penny, Marysville.
Roy Stafford, Selby.
Raymond Hilsdale, Marysville.
W. Robinson, Napanee.
Cora Cummings, Napanee.
W. A. Goodfellow, Belleville.
Fred Smith, Napanee.
K. V. Wolfe, Hillier.
H. T. Smith, Odessa.
R. C. Parks, Napanee.
W. T. Hambly, Napanee.
A. C. Baldwin, Napanee.
J. Redgwell, Napanee.
T. Berrington, Napanee.
H. Sharp, Odessa.
Thos. Chalmers, Dorland.
John Baty, Adolphustown.
D. W. Robbin, Belleville.
Russell Craig, Napanee.
Alfred Hogle, Belleville.
Joe Hawley, Bath.
Harry Scouten, Wilton.
Chas. Salisbury, Napanee.
Frank Bam, Bath.
Frank Eaton, Picton.
Fred Bell, Enterprise.
E. R. Wilson, Enterprise.
T. M. Asselstine, Napanee.
I. N. Asselstine, Napanee.
B. W. Bush, Consecon.
Wilbur Metzler, Odessa.
Eugene Smith, Odessa.
Hugh Perry, Napanee.
Roy Card, Napanee.
Rob Asselstine, Wilton.
G. A. Allen, Adolphustown.
Fraser Tompkin, Bath.
E. L. Peters, Napanee.
Fred Moore, Napanee.
C. L. Storey, Napanee.
Alex Collings, Sharps Corners.
A. McKinnon, Hillier.
W. Keys, Wolfe Island.
Wm. Alexander, Hillier.
Clinton Ashley, Napanee.
Garfield Sills, Napanee.
Bert Scouten, Wilton.
Wm. Forsythe, Wilton.
G. Babcock, Wilton.
S. Fairbank, Odessa.
J. E. Miller, Wilton.
Harry Cooper, Adolphustown.
Chas. Miller, Napanee.
Roy Wagar, Sillsville.
Ben Vanalstine, Napanee.
Sidney Parks, Napanee.
Chas. Godden, Sterling.
H. Wesee, Portsmouth.
E. Finnegan, Kingston.
Frew Clow, Kingston.
Ralph Burgess, Odessa.
M. Burgess, Odessa.
John Gibson, Selby.
Joseph Kent, Napanee.
Edw. O'Connor, Napanee.
Ernest Wright, Odessa.
Jas. Wilson, Strathcona.
Bert Amey, Camden East.

Coal Oil Heaters reduced to $7.75 at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

Walladerma (winter balm) is the ideal preparation for chapped hands and rough skin. It dries in and is not sticky. 25c. a large bottle at WALLACE'S.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
4tf

DENBIGH
(For last week)

A number of friends and former neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Horris Readys the lately married couple, enjoyed another pleasant social evening on Wednesday before last, at the home of the groom's parents, when a reception was held in honor of the happy pair, who soon intend to terminate their visit, and to leave for Webb, Sask., where they intend to establish their permanent future home. The groom's brother, Lorne, intends to proceed them and to start next Monday for the same destination, and also to try farming in the far west.

Mr. Thomas Wagar and family also left Denbigh a few days ago, with their live stock and other chattels, and have moved on their lately purchased estate near Tweed.

Mrs. Charles Both, who has been away in Ottawa several weeks, attending to her daughter, Mrs. R. Jackson, who was very sick, has arrived home again, accompanied by Mrs. Jackson, who has improved enough to safely stand the hardships of the journey.

Mr. Albert Wienecke, who has for some time been employed in Rochester, N.Y., but was also for months very ill, has sufficiently improved to start on his homeward journey, and arrived in Tweed, where he is resting a week or so before he will make the remainder of the trip to his Denbigh home.

A number of farmers have been busy getting out pulp wood for Messrs. Ferguson and Finlay, but have been instructed to quit cutting more, but to finish drawing to the river and creeks what they have cut. Others are busy drawing saw logs for custom sawing to Mr. Warlich's steam saw mill, or delivering fire wood in the village.

Mr. Chas. Ball, collector of taxes for 1920, has finished his task.

At the meeting of the Municipal Council held last Saturday all municipal officers who were not appointed at the meeting held on January 10th, were appointed. Among others Mr. Wm. Holmes, who assessed this municipality last year, was re-appointed to the same office with a slight raise of salary.

You usually get what you pay for—buy cheap tea and you get low grade tea—buy Daly's Good Tea and you'll get the best the market affords. In 1 and 5 lb. packages at WALLACE'S.

YOUNGS NOT GUILTY

(Continued from page 1.)

wife hanging across dresser, her hair and clothing burned off. Young said he had gone to Jackson's and returned in half an hour and home was gone. He also asked witness to go up to the scene of the fire, which he did the next morning. He looked in the cellar and saw bones of person lying along the cot. Was there again on the 5th, looked in cellar and could not see the bones. He then went into the cellar and found the skull, collar bone and some ribs. There was a hole in the skull on the left side near the upper part. It was a round hole a trifle smaller than a fifty-cent piece.

Dr. Kindred, Tweed—Had visited scene of fire, found bones and identified them as human bones. Opinion was that it was a female. Thought hole in skull had been placed there before death. Gave the bones a casual examination.

Dr. Gowan, Napanee—Attended the inquest and examined ruins on November 17th. Found portions of a human skeleton. Hole in skull was undoubtedly caused before the fire.

O. H. Dunn, station agent, Kaladar; Robert Flynn, C. P. R. conductor, Smiths Falls, and Walter Dickson, C. P. R. road foreman of engines, all gave evidence fixing the time of the fire as being between five and six o'clock p.m.

Corroborative evidence respecting fire, finding of bones, etc., was given by a number of persons residing near the scene of the tragedy.

For the defence, Mr. Simpson, for the prisoner, addressed the court maintaining that the Crown had not made out any case, and moved for an acquittal.

His Lordship decided that the case on, as it would be a matter for the jury to decide.

Mrs. Jennie Kellar, Mrs. Gifford, John Cooper, Lewis Kellar, Robt. Beatty, R. V. Kimmerly and John Deline and others gave evidence as to the family life of the couple, and had never known of defendant's doing any cruel or violent act.

Dr. Dobbie, Toronto, gave evidence that the deceased suffered from tuberculosis, and had treated her in hospital.

Mr. Simpson, for the defence, and Mr. Hutchison, for the Crown, addressed the jury, and after three hours' deliberation they brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

ACQUIT ALBERT DOUPE

Albert Doupe, of the Township of Camden, who appeared at the sittings of the supreme Court on Thursday on the charge of arson, was found not guilty and was allowed his freedom. In all sixteen witnesses were heard. Jas. Hutchison, Brockville, conducted the prosecution, and W. S. Herrington, Napanee, appeared on behalf of Doupe. After summing up the case Judge Masten, who presided, handed the case over to the jury at 9.10 p.m. and without leaving their seats the jury gave a verdict of not guilty.

Albert Doupe pleaded not guilty to the charge of having incendiarized with setting fire to the barn of Stanley McKeown, of the Township of Camden, on the night of December 25th.

DOUPE ASSISTED AT FIRE

Stanley McKeown, when called said that he had lived in the township of Camden for some time and on what was known as the lake shore road. The barn which was burned was on one side of the road and his house was on the opposite side. The contents of the barn consisted of five horses, nineteen head of cattle, sixteen hogs and a number of chickens. When he went to his barn about eight o'clock in the evening everything was O. K. About 2.47 o'clock the next morning he heard some person calling in the yard, and he found that his barn was all ablaze. Albert Doupe, who was in the yard, assisted him in saving a couple of hogs and hens. Doupe had his horse tied to a tree. Witness would not swear as to the condition of Doupe.

Blanche McKeown, wife if Mr. McKeown, corroborated the evidence of her husband.

Jack Milligan testified that when he arrived nothing could be done, as the barn was all afire.

Other witnesses were called on behalf of the prosecution, but they failed to bring anything home to Doupe.

Doupe testified that he had been in Camden East and had been drinking. He was caught "under the influence," pleaded guilty, and paid a fine amounting to about $20. When he was coming along the road at an early hour in the morning he saw the reflection of a fire in the distance so he made his way to the home of McKeown, thinking that he could assist in putting out the blaze. He did not what time it was in the morning, as he had lost his watch.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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Without a doubt the best value on Phonographs can be obtained at Knight's up-to-date Pharmacy, Napanee.

U. F. O. NEWS AND VIEWS

Happy is the newspaper that wins the love of the Selby U.F.O. Club. In just one week Selby U.F.O. Club has secured 100 new subscribers for "The Farmer's Sun" and Napanee Club with the same high purpose has taken the bit in its teeth and is following close behind.

There was always excellent value in "The Farmer's Sun" at $1.50 a year. But when a man and his family are offered a free banquet and an address from J. J. Morrison in addition to a full year's subscription to a semi-weekly paper of 40,000 circulation all for $1.50, well, a man doesn't often refuse any one of the three. By pooling their 25c. commission allowed by "The Farmer's Sun" for each subscription the members of these two clubs expect to defray at least a good part of the expense incurred by the banquet.

CIVILIZATION IS COOPERATION

In the earlier days the individual was self-sufficing. He lived and supported his family on the products of his labor. Then, as communication was extended, social life and industrial system became more complex competition more acute, and individuals joined successively in partnerships, joint stock companies, industrial pools, trusts, holding companies and mergers, small activities and businesses were gradually but surely suppressed, bought out or submerged into larger and more powerful companies of great buying power, great control and no competition.

Examples of this can be found in almost any activity. In the agricultural implement industry and in the automobile industry we have examples with which we are all familiar. On every hand competition is being gradually suppressed through concentration of capital under legal regulations for its development and protection. In consequence the problems arising out of the concentration of capital and its control over competitors, state and individual, become the leading questions of public policy. Under these relations a large share of those individuals enjoying a share of the proceeds live not on the product of their labor as they formerly did, but on the profits of such government-protected mergers.

LABOR ORGANIZES.

These changes have affected the laboring man as vitally as they have the capitalistic interests. The laborer cannot deal as an individual with the organized capital and adequately protect himself, for under present industrial conditions the barrier between his employer and himself is almost insurmountable. The capitalization of industry therefore has forced the laboring men to organize into labor unions, trades unions and industrial unions, and to amalgamate or federate these separate units into larger central organizations, the purpose of which is to protect the interests of the laboring men in dealing with their employers, to develop favorable labor legislation to protect themselves against unjust laws, etc. Like the concentration of capital the organization of labor has almost eliminated competition from both its ranks and has been carried to a point where its relations to capital and to society have become a grave question of public policy.

THE FARMER AND COOPERATION.

So we see that every field of activity in the realm of capital and labor has organized to protect and benefit self. Co-operation is in some respects a creation of civilization and civilization is co-operation. Yet the farmer has, for various reasons, adjusted himself more slowly to the principles of co-operation which are employed by every other walk in life. The reasons for this are in part of long standing. For generations the tiller of the soil was bred and trained to depend on his own efforts. Partly isolated from his neighbors, more self dependent than others and unused to dealing with economic questions, he was not easily inclined to co-operate with his fellows in solving common problems.

THE FARMER REALIZES THE NEED OF CO-OPERATION.

But with the coming of better communication in the country with the advent of telephone and rural mail, there has begun an era when he too has adopted the co-operative tendency which is an integral part of civilization. He is everywhere realizing that a tremendous loss in rural efficiency results from the lack of organization among farmers. He is everywhere realizing that he cannot meet single handed the problems that confront him. As an individual he has single-handed endeavored to deal with large public policy questions and has gained nothing except to destroy the vote of his neighbor, whose interests and needs were exactly the same as his own. Almost everything he has bought—food, wire, twine, machinery, fertilizer, transportation, the telephone, were originally manufactured by, or the price controlled by, capital often operating as an unregulated monopoly. Everything he has sold—cattle, cheese, wheat, hogs, has been sold to organizations of capital, which also may be operated as predatory combinations. And Capital has not been concentrated in agriculture it has instead accumulated in cities where it has organized and federated itself into trade and wide legislation to develop to the highest extent its own interests.

It is therefore only the natural course of events that the farmers should organize and co-operate—it is the law of civilization. In organizing and co-operating, farmers are not seeking to destroy society or to destroy other interests, they are only following the example of other walks of life, they are merely endeavoring to cope with other interests and seeking to keep in step with the march of civilization.

Farmers, like all other classes of mankind, have common problems to meet. They are confronted with similar questions of public policy, they purchase similar supplies, they seek similar markets, they have to face the same questions of production, of transportation and of sale. And they cannot meet these problems, they cannot cope single handed with organized mergers, they cannot buy from companies which control the supply and sell to companies which control the price paid, and still exist. They must make some organized effort to cheapen production and transportation and to improve distribution and marketing and their relations with other industries.

Rapidly farmers are being possessed of true co-operative principles. They are rapidly showing loyalty to co-operative associations formed to distribute and sell their products and to buy the supplies. They are getting away from the early tendency of selling their products to buyers whenever they can and to using their co-operative association as a house of refuge through which their crops can be sold whenever they are unable to dispose of them to better advantage in any other way. They realize that co-operation is a permanent and lasting benifit and not a lever for prying more money for their crops from a competitor from year to year.

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ODESSA.

The funeral of the late Joel Thomas, was held at the home of his sister, Mrs. James Shane, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13th. Rev. G. Nickle officiated. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends. The remaining members of the family are Mrs. James Shane, Mrs. Charles, Odessa, Mrs. John Shane, Newburgh, and Ira, Niagara Falls, N. Y. The pall bearers were S. Sproule, W. Dougherty, T. Graham and M. McDonald. The remains were placed in Wilton vault to be interred later in the family plot.

Mrs. Hyram Babcock, who has been spending the past two weeks with relatives, returned to her home in Kingston.

Were you lucky enough to get a Brownie or a Kodak for Xmas? For best results use only Kodak film. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S.

10 DAY SALE OF MATTRESSES

EVERY MATTRESS IN THE STORE REDUCED FROM 12½ TO 30 PER CENT.

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THE HOME OF GOOD FURNITURE
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The VALLEY of the GIANTS

By PETER B. KYNE

Author of "Cappy Ricks"

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CHAPTER I.

In the summer of 1850 a topsail schooner slipped into the cove under Trinidad head and dropped anchor at the edge of the kelp-beds. Fifteen minutes later her small-boat deposited on the beach a man armed with long squirrel rifle and an axe, and carrying food and clothing in a brown canvas pack. From the beach he watched the boat return and saw the schooner weigh anchor and stand out to sea before the northwest trades. When she had disappeared from his ken, he swung his pack to his broad and powerful back and strode resolutely into the timber at the mouth of the river.

The man was John Cardigan; in that lonely, hostile land he was the first pioneer. This is the tale of Cardigan and Cardigan's son, for in his chosen land the pioneer leader in the gigantic task of hewing a path was to know the bliss of woman's love and of parenthood, and the sorrow that comes of the loss of a perfect mate; he was to know the tremendous joy of accomplishment and worldly success after infinite labor; and in the sunset of life he was to know the dull despair of failure and ruin. Because of these things there is a tale to be told, the tale of Cardigan's son, who, when his sire fell in the fray, took up the fight to save his heritage—a tale of life with its love and hate, its battle, victory, defeat, labor, joy, and sorrow, a tale of that unconquerable spirit of youth which spurred Bryce Cardigan to lead a forlorn hope for the sake not of wealth but of an ideal. Such, then, to this tale of Cardigan's redwoods:

Along the coast of California, through the secret valleys and over the tumbled foothills of the Coast range, extends a belt of timber of an average width of thirty miles. In approaching it from the Oregon line the first tree looms suddenly against the horizon—an outpost, it seems, of the host of giants whose column stretches south nearly four hundred miles to where the last of the rear-guard maintains eternal sentry-go on the crest of the mountain overlooking Monterey bay. Far in the interior of the state, beyond the fertile San Joaquin valley, the allies of this vast army hold a small sector on the west slope of the Sierras.

These are the redwood forests of California, the only trees of their kind in the world and indigenous only to these two areas within the state. Notwithstanding sixty years of attrition, there remain in this section of the redwood belt thousands upon thousands of acres of virgin timber that had already attained a vigorous growth when Christ was crucified.

In sizes ranging from five to twenty feet in diameter, the brown trunks rise perpendicularly to a height of from ninety to a hundred and fifty feet before putting forth a single limb, which frequently is more massive than the growth which men call a tree in the forests of Michigan. Scattered between the giants, like subjects around their king, one finds noble fir, spruce, or pines, with some Valparaiso live oak, black oak, pepperwood, madrone, yew, and cedar.

John Cardigan settled in Humboldt county, where the sentinel evergreens attains the pinnacle of its glory, and with the lust for conquest hot in his blood, he filed upon a quarter-section of the timber almost on the shore of Humboldt bay—land upon which a city subsequently was to be built. With his double-bitted axe and crosscut saw John Cardigan brought the first of the redwood giants crashing to the earth above which it had towered for twenty centuries, and in the form of split posts, railroad ties, pickets, and shakes, the fallen giant was hauled to tidewater in ox-drawn wagons and shipped to San Francisco in the little two-masted coasting schooners of the period. Here, by the abominable magic of barter and trade the dismembered tree was transmuted into dollars and cents and returned to Humboldt county to assist John Cardigan in his task of hewing an empire out of a wilderness.

Time passed. John Cardigan no longer swung an axe or dragged a cross-cut saw through a fallen redwood. He was an employer of labor now, well known in San Francisco as a manufacturer of split-redwood products, the purchasers sending their own schooners for the cargo. And presently John Cardigan mortgaged all of his timber holdings with a San Francisco bank, made a heap of his winnings, and like a true adventurer staked his all on a new venture—the first sawmill in Humboldt county. The timbers for it were hewed out by hand; the boards and planks were whipsawed.

It was a tiny mill, judged by present-day standards, for in a fourteen-hour working day John Cardigan and his men could not cut more than twenty thousand feet of lumber. Nevertheless, when Cardigan looked at his mill, his great heart would swell with pride.

"Here," said John Cardigan to himself exultingly when a long-drawn wail told him his circular saw was biting into the first redwood log to be milled since the world began, "I shall build a city and call it Sequoia. By to-morrow I shall have cut sufficient timber to make a start. First I shall build for my employees better homes than the rude shacks and tent-houses they now occupy; then I shall build myself a fine residence with six rooms, and the room that faces the bay shall be the parlor. When I can afford it, I shall build more houses. I shall encourage tradesmen to set up business in Sequoia and to my city I shall present a church and a school-house. We shall have a volunteer fire department, and if God is good, I shall, at a later date, get out some long-length fir-timber and build a schooner to freight my lumber to market. And she shall have three masts instead of two, and carry half a million feet of lumber instead of two hundred thousand. First, however, I must build a steam tugboat to tow my schooner in and out over Humboldt bar. And after that—ah, well! That is sufficient for the present."

Thus did John Cardigan dream, and as he dreamed he worked. The city of Sequoia was born with the Argonaut's six-room mansion of rough red wood boards and a dozen three-room cabins with lean-to kitchens; and the tradespeople came when John Cardigan, with something of the largeness of his own redwood trees, gave them ground and lumber in order to encourage the building of their enterprises. Also the dream of the schoolhouse and the church came true, as did the steam tugboat and the schooner with three masts.

At forty John Cardigan was younger than most men at thirty, albeit he worked fourteen hours a day, slept eight, and consumed the remaining two at his meals. But through all those fruitful years of toil he had still found time to dream, and the spell of the redwoods had lost none of its potency.

At forty-two Cardigan was the first mayor of Sequoia. At forty-four he was standing on his dock one day, watching his tug kick into her berth the first square-rigged ship that had ever come to Humboldt bay to load a cargo of clear redwood for foreign delivery. She was a big Bath-built clipper, and her master a lusty down-Easter, a widower with one daughter who had come with him around the Horn. John Cardigan saw this girl come up on the quarter-deck and stand by with a heaving-line in her hand; calmly she fixed her glance upon him, and as the ship was shunted in closer to the dock, she made the cast to Cardigan. He caught the light heaving-line, hauled in the heavy Manila stern-line to which it was attached, and slipped the loop of the mooring-cable over the dolphin at the end of the dock.

"Some men wanted aft here to take up the slack of the stern-line on the windlass, sir," he shouted to the skipper, who was walking around on top of the house. "That girl can't haul her in alone."

"Can't I? I'm short-handed," the skipper replied. "Jump aboard and help her."

Cardigan made a long leap from the dock to the ship's rail, balanced there lightly a moment, and sprang to the deck. He inserted a belaying-pin in the windlass, paused and looked at the girl. "Raise a chantey," he suggested. Instantly she lifted a sweet contralto in that rollicking old ballad of the sea—"Blow the Men Down."

Round the windlass Cardigan walked, steadily and easily, and the girl's eyes widened in wonder as he did the work of three powerful men. When the ship had been warped in and the slack of the line made fast on the bitts, she said:

"Please run for'd and help my father with the bowlines. You're worth three foremast hands. Indeed, I didn't expect to see a sailor on this dock."

"I had to come around the Horn to get here, Miss," he explained, "and when a man hasn't money to pay for his passage, he needs must work it."

"I'm the second mate," she explained. "We had a gale of gales from the Falklands to the Evangelistas, and there the mate got her in irons and she took three big ones over the taffrail and cost us eight men. Working short-handed, we couldn't get any canvas on her to speak of—long voyage, you know, and the rest of the crew got scurvy."

"You're a brave girl," he told her.

"And you're a first-class A. B.," she replied. "If you're looking for a berth my father will be glad to ship you."

"Sorry, but I can't go," he called as he turned toward the companion ladder. "I'm Cardigan, and I own this sawmill and must stay here and look after it."

There was a light, exultant feeling in his middle-aged heart as he scampered along the deck. The girl had wonderful dark auburn hair and brown eyes, with a milk-white skin that sun and wind had sought in vain to blemish. And for all her girlhood she was a woman—bred from a race (his own people) to whom danger and despair merely furnished a tonics for their courage. What a mate for a man! And she looked at him pridefully.

* * * * *

They were married before the ship was loaded, and on a knoll of the logged-over lands back of the town and commanding a view of the bay, with the dark-forested hills in back and the little second-growth redwoods flourishing in the front yard, he built her the finest home in Sequoia. Here his son Bryce was born, and here, two days later, the new-made mother made the supreme sacrifice of maternity.

For half a day following the destruction of his Eden John Cardigan sat dumbly beside his wife, his great, hard hand caressing the auburn head whose every thought for three years had been his happiness. And when the doctor came to him and mentioned the matter of funeral arrangements.

Cardigan looked up at him blankly. "Funeral arrangements?" He passed his gnarled hand over his leaden head. "Ah, yes, I suppose so. I shall attend to it."

He rose and left the house, walking with bowed head out of Sequoia, up the abandoned and decaying skid-road through the second-growth redwoods to the dark green blur that marked the old timber, up the new road recently swamped from the landing to the down timber where the crosscut men and barkpeelers were at work, on into the green timber where the woods-boss and his men were chopping.

"Come with me, McTavish," he said to his woods-boss. They passed through a narrow gap between two low hills and emerged in a small, narrow valley where the redwoods grew thickly and where the smallest tree was not less than fifteen feet in diameter and two hundred and fifty feet tall. McTavish, obedient to his master's heels as they penetrated this grove, making their way with difficulty through the underbrush until

They Came at Length to a Little Amphitheater.

they came at length to a little amphitheater, a clearing perhaps a hundred feet in diameter, oval-shaped and surrounded by a wall of redwoods of such dimensions that even McTavish, who was no stranger to these natural marvels, was struck with wonder.

"McTavish," Cardigan said, "she died this morning."

"I'm sore distressed for you, sir," the woods-boss answered. "We'd a whisper in the camp yesterday that the lass was like to be in a bad way."

Cardigan scuffed with his foot a clear space in the brown litter. "Take two men from the section-gang, McTavish," he ordered, "and have them dig her grave here; then swamp a trail through the underbrush and out to the donkey-landing, so we can carry her in. The funeral will be private."

McTavish nodded. "Any further orders, sir?"

"Yes. When you come to that little gap in the hills, cease your logging and bear off yonder." He waved his hand. "I'm not going to cut the timber in this valley. You see, McTavish, what it is. The trees here—ah, man, I haven't the heart to destroy God's most wonderful handiwork. Besides, she loved this spot, McTavish, and she called the valley her Valley of the Giants. I—I gave it to her for a wedding present because she had a bit of a dream that some day the town I started would grow up to founder gap, and when that time came and we could afford it, 'twas in her mind to give her Valley of the Giants to Sequoia for a city park, all hidden away here and unsuspected.

"She loved it, McTavish, 'twas our playhouse, McTavish, and I who am no longer young—I who never played until I met her—I—I'm a bit foolish, I fear, but I found rest and comfort here, McTavish, even before I met her, and I'm thinking I'll have to come here often for the same. She was like this sunbeam, McTavish. She—she——"

"Aye," murmured McTavish huskily, "I ken. Ye wouldna gie her a common or a public spot in which to wait for ye. An' ye'll be shuttin' down the mill an' loggin'-camps an' layin' off the hands in her honor for a bit?"

"Until after the funeral, McTavish. And tell your men they'll be paid for the lost time. That will be all, McTavish."

When McTavish was gone, John Cardigan sat down on a small sugar-pine windfall, his head held slightly to one side while he listened to that which in the redwoods is not sound but rather the absence of it. And as he listened, he absorbed a subtle comfort from those huge brown trees, so emblematic of immortality; in the thought he grew close to his Maker, and presently found that peace which he sought. Love such as theirs could never die. . . . The tears came at last.

At sundown he walked home bearing an armful of rhododendrons and dogwood blossoms, which he arranged in the room where she lay. Then he sought the nurse who had attended her.

"I'd like to hold my son," he said gently. "May I?"

She brought him the baby and placed it in his great arms that trembled so; he sat down and gazed long and earnestly at this flesh of his flesh and blood of his blood. "You'll have her hair and skin and eyes," he murmured. "My son, my son, I shall love you so, for now I must love for two. Sorrow I shall keep from you, please God, and happiness and worldly comfort shall I leave you when I go to her." He nuzzled his grizzled cheek against the baby's face. "Just you and my trees," he whispered. "Just you and my trees to help me to hang on to a plucky finish."

For love and paternity had come to him late in life, and so had his first great sorrow; wherefore, since he was not accustomed to these heritages of all flesh, he would have to adjust himself to the change. But his son and his trees—ah, yes they would help.

And he would gather more redwoods now!

CHAPTER II.

A young half-breed Digger woman who had suffered the loss of the latest of her numerous progeny two days prior to Mrs. Cardigan's death, was installed in the house as nurse to John Cardigan's son, whom he called Bryce, the family name of his mother's people. A Mrs. Tully, widow of Cardigan's first engineer in the mill, was engaged as housekeeper and cook; and with his domestic establishment reorganized along these simple lines, John Cardigan turned with added eagerness to his business affairs, hoping between them and his boy to salvage as much as possible from what seemed to him, in the first pangs of his loneliness and desolation, the wreckage of his life.

While Bryce was in swaddling clothes he was known only to those females of Sequoia to whom his half-breed foster mother proudly exhibited him when taking him abroad for an airing in his perambulator. With his advent into rompers, however, and the assumption of his American prerogative of free speech, his father developed the habit of bringing the child down to the mill office, to which he added a playroom that connected with his private office. Hence, prior to his second birthday, Bryce divined that his father was closer to him than motherly Mrs. Tully or the half-breed girl. Moreover, his father took him on wonderful journeys which no other member of the household had even suggested.

Of all their adventures together, however, those which occurred on their frequent excursions up to the Valley of the Giants impressed themselves imperishably upon Bryce's memory. How well he remembered their first trip, when, seated astride his father's shoulders with his sturdy little legs around Cardigan's neck and his chubby little hands clasping the old man's ears, they had gone up the abandoned skid-road and into the semi-darkness of the forest, terminating suddenly in a shower of sunshine that fell in an open space where a boy could roll and play and never get dirty. Bryce looked forward with eagerness to those frequent trips with his father "to the place where Mother dear went to heaven."

When Bryce was six years old, his father sent him to the public school in Sequoia with the children of his loggers and mill-hands, thus laying the foundation for a democratic education all too infrequent with the sons of men rated as millionaires. Bryce's boyhood was much the same as that of other lads in Sequoia, save that in the matter of toys and later guns, fishing-rods, dogs and ponies he was a source of envy to his fellows. After his tenth year his father placed him on the mill pay-roll, and on pay-day he was wont to line up with the mill-crew to receive his modest stipend of ten dollars for carrying in kindling to the cook in the mill kitchen each day after school.

This otherwise needless arrangement was old Cardigan's way of teaching his boy financial responsibility.

When Bryce Cardigan was about fourteen years old there occurred an important event in his life. In a commendable effort to increase his income he had laid out a small vegetable garden in the rear of his father's house, and here on a Saturday morning, while down on his knees weeding carrots, he chanced to look up and discovered a young lady gazing at him through the picket fence. She was a few years his junior, and a stranger in Sequoia. Ensued the following conversation: "Hello, little boy."

"Hello yourself! I ain't a little boy."

She ignored the correction. "What are you doing?"

"Weedin' carrots. Can't you see?"

"What for?"

Bryce, highly incensed at having been designated a little boy by this superior damsel, saw his opportunity to silence her. "Cat's fur for kitten breeches," he retorted—without any evidence of originality, we must confess, and for the space of several minutes gave all his attention to his crop. And presently the visitor spoke again.

"I like your hair, little boy. It's a pretty red."

That settled the issue between them. To be hailed as little boy was bad enough, but to be reminded of his crowning misfortune was adding insult to injury. He rose and cautiously approached the fence with the intention of pinching the impudent stranger, suddenly and surreptitiously, and sending her away weeping. As his hand crept between the palings on its wicked mission, the little miss looked at him in friendly fashion and queried:

"What's your name?"

Bryce's hand hesitated. "Bryce Cardigan," he answered gruffly.

"I'm Shirley Sumner," she ventured. "Let's be friends."

"When did you come to live in Sequoia?" he demanded.

"I don't live here. I'm just visiting here with my aunt and uncle. We're staying at the hotel, and there's nobody to play with. My uncle's name is Pennington. So's my aunt's. He's out here buying timber, and we live in Michigan."

Her gaze wandered past Bryce to where his Indian pony stood with her head out of the window of her box-stall contemplating her master.

"Oh, what a cute little horse!" Shirley Sumner exclaimed. "Whose is he?"

"Tain't a he. It's a she. And she belongs to me."

"Do you ride her?"

"Not very often now. I'm getting too heavy for her, so Dad's bought me a horse that weighs nine hundred pounds. Midget only weighs five hundred. I'm considered her a pet now, while she gazed in awe upon this man with two horses. "Can you ride a pony?" he asked, for no reason that he was aware of.

She sighed, shaking her head regretfully. "We haven't any room to keep a pony at our house in Detroit," she explained, and added hopefully: "But I'd love to ride Midget. I suppose I could learn to ride if somebody taught me, now."

He looked at her again. At that period of his life he was inclined to regard girls as a necessary evil. For some immutable reason they existed, and perforce must be borne with, and it was his hope that he would get through life and see as little as possible of the exasperating sex. Nevertheless, as Bryce surveyed this winsome miss through the palings, he was sensible of a nondescript desire to find favor in her eyes—also equally sensible of the fact that the path to that desirable end lay between himself and Midget.

"Well, I suppose if you want a ride I'll have to give it to you," he grumbled, "although I'm pretty busy this morning."

"Oh, I think you're so nice," she declared.

A thrill shot through him that was akin to pain; with difficulty did he restrain an impulse to dash wildly into the stable and saddle Midget in furious haste. Instead he walked to the barn slowly and with extreme dignity. When he reappeared, he was leading Midget, a little silverpoint runt of a Klamath Indian pony, and Moses, a sturdy pinto cayuse from the cattle ranges over in Trinity county. "I'll have to ride with you," he announced. "Can't let a tenderfoot like you go out alone on Midget."

All afretter with delightful anticipation, the young lady climbed up on the gate and scrambled into the saddle when Bryce swung the pony broadside to the gate. Two hours of his valuable time did he give that morning before the call of duty brought him back to the house and his neglected crop of carrots. When he suggested tactfully, however, that it was now necessary that his guest and Midget separate, a difficulty arose. Shirley Sumner refused point blank to leave the premises. She liked Bryce for his hair and because he had been so kind to her; she was a stranger in Sequoia, and now that she had found an agreeable companion, it was far from her intention to desert him.

So Miss Sumner stayed and helped Bryce weed his carrots, and since as a voluntary laborer she was at least worth her board, at noon Bryce brought her in to Mrs. Tully with a request for luncheon. When he went to the mill to carry in the kindling for the cook, the young lady returned rather sorrowfully to the Hotel Sequoia, with a fervent promise to see him the next day. She did, and Bryce took her for a long ride up into the Valley of the Giants and showed her his mother's grave. They put some flowers on the grave, and when they returned to town and Bryce was unsaddling the ponies, Shirley drew Midget's nose down to her and kissed it. Then she commenced to weep rather violently.

"What are you crying about?" Bryce demanded. Girls were so hard to understand.

"I'm go-going h-h-h-home tomorrow," she howled.

He was stricken with dismay and bade her desist from her vain repinings. But her heart was broken, and somehow—Bryce appeared to act automatically—he had his arm around her. "Don't cry, Shirley," he pleaded, for he drew his heart to see you cry. Do you want Midget? I'll give her to you."

Between sobs Shirley confessed that the prospect of parting with him and not Midget was provocative of her woe. The staggered Bryce and pleased him immensely. And at parting she kissed him good-bye, reiterating her opinion that he was the nicest, kindest boy she had ever met or hoped to meet.

When Shirley and her uncle and aunt boarded the steamer for San Francisco, Bryce stood disconsolate on the dock and waved to Shirley until he could no longer discern her on the deck. He thought of his elfin companion very frequently for a week, and he lost his appetite, very much to Mrs. Tully's concern. Then the steelhead trout began to run in Eel river, and the sweetest event that can occur in any boy's existence—the sudden awakening to the wonder and beauty of life so poignantly realized in his first love-affair—was lost sight of by Bryce. In a month he had forgotten the incident; in six months he had forgotten Shirley Sumner.

(To be Continued)

Leather From Rabbit Skin.

An Australian has discovered a process of making leather from rabbit skins, and a company has been formed at Sydney to turn the invention to practical use. It has established a plant capable of handling 100,000 skins a week.

The leather has already been used at Sydney in the manufacture of boot and shoe uppers, handbags, gloves and other articles. The rabbit fur is not wasted, but, being removed from the skins before the latter are tanned is utilized for making felt for hats and other purposes.

The sun is 600,000 times brighter than the full moon.

OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

After Years of Suffering with Dyspepsia—Fruit Medicine Cures Relief

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"I am writing to tell you that *I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'* for this remedy relieved me when I had abandoned all hope of ever recovering my health.

I suffered terribly with Dyspepsia. I had it for years and all the medicines I took did not do me any good.

I read something about 'Fruit-a-tives' being good for all Stomach Troubles and Disorders of Digestion so I tried them. After finishing a few boxes, *I was entirely relieved* of the Dyspepsia and my general health was restored.

I thank the great fruit medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives', for this wonderful relief."

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50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

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CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Mother

"California Syrup of Figs" is Child's Best Laxative

Beware! Say "California" or you may not get the genuine "California Syrup of Figs" which doctors recommend for babies and children of all ages. Nothing else cleans the little bowels and regulates the child's stomach and liver so gently, so thoroughly. Directions on each bottle. But you must say "California." Don't be talked into an imitation fig syrup which hasn't the delicious, fruity taste or the perfect "laxative physic" action.

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GIRLS! HAVE THICK, SOFT, HEAVY HAIR

A 35-cent bottle of "Danderine" will not only rid your scalp of destructive dandruff and stop falling hair, but immediately your hair seems twice as abundant and so wondrous glossy. Let "Danderine" save your hair. Have lots of long, heavy hair, radiant with life and beauty.

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MRS. JOHNSTON'S

Stock Reducing Sale of Waists

Crepe-de-Chene, Georgette, Silk, and Voile Waists may be obtained in all colors and are all this year's stock. The prices have been greatly reduced, ranging from

$10.90 to 95c.

Some less than cost. This is a splendid opportunity to select a Christmas Waist for yourself or friend.

For a short time only. Come early.

MRS. L. JOHNSTON, - Napanee

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A Romance *of the* Redwoods

In this stirring narrative of the California forests, strong men battle for a section of country as big as a principality. The right of the Cardigans, father and son, to hold the Valley of the Giants against the treachery of Colonel Pennington, and the part played by the Colonel's niece in deciding the issue, make a tale of unsurpassed interest.

The exhilarating breath of the big woods is present on every page. The reader finishes with a sense of having lived with big men and women in a big country. ***Our New Serial!***

RURAL CO-OPERATION

Growth of the Principle in Our Own Province.

Live Stock Sales and Egg, Fruit and Wool Marketing — Much Done Through Farmers' Clubs — The Local Government Aids.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

In the field of Agricultural Co-operation in the Province of Ontario, the greatest advance during the year has been made in connection with the shipping of live stock. Five years ago there were practically no Live Stock Shipping Clubs. At the present time between three and four hundred separate organizations (including Farmers Clubs) ship co-operatively. The majority of these ship to the Live Stock Branch of the United Farmers Co-operative Company, which handled about 30 per cent. of the stock going through the yards. Present indications point to the possibility within the next few years of the larger proportion of the live stock of Ontario being shipped co-operatively.

The second important development in the province is that in connection with Egg Marketing. The year previous to this there were about fifty active Egg Circles in the province marketing eggs and poultry to the value of about $120,000. The number of Circles has increased until there are now some sixty in operation, and Farmers' Clubs as well as Egg Circles are now taking up this important work. The most noticeable development is the grouping of Circles in various districts for the purpose of establishing candling and grading stations, and already some three districts are so organized, each consisting of a dozen or more local circles. The United Farmers Co-operative Company has recently opened a department for eggs and poultry and this fact will doubtless have the same effect as in connection with Live Stock Shipping.

A development in connection with Co-operative Marketing is the movement on foot during the year to combine under one central company the manufacturing and marketing of the cheese from local cheese factories. This company has opened an auction market in Montreal with a successful and increasing business.

The co-operative marketing of wool was continued last year through the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association as previously. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, marketed a total of about 4,000,000 pounds, and of this amount Ontario supplied 775,000 pounds. It is estimated that Ontario's total production is about 2,500,000 pounds annually. Thus, 31 per cent. of Ontario's wool was marketed co-operatively last year.

A large proportion of the co-operative work in the province is carried on through unincorporated local farmers' clubs, of which there are some twelve or thirteen hundred in the province. The great majority of these are affiliated with the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, which acts as a wholesale house for these clubs. The amount of business transacted by some of the clubs is remarkable. There are, of course, a number which do only part of their trading through the central company the wholesale business, however, as reported in the annual statement of the central company, amounted to $8,500,000. This will no doubt show a substantial increase in the next statement, since the company has established a number of branch stores and additional separate departments at the head office.

With the increase of business and the consequent larger financial transactions an increasing number of clubs have become incorporated under the Co-operative Section of the Ontario Companies Act. During the year there have been eighty incorporations, either as Share or Non-share Co-operative Companies. Where the club has reached the stage when it feels that incorporation will be beneficial, usually its business is on a fairly substantial basis and gives promise of being permanently successful. One such organization, for instance, handling live stock, feeds, grains and other commodities and buying supplies, is doing a business which averages about $1,000 a day.

There are other organizations in the province which do not actually carry on business, but whose work is one phase of co-operative endeavor. Such organizations are,—Milk Producers' Associations, Grape Growers' Associations, Sugar Beet Growers' Association, Tobacco Growers' Association and others of like nature which endeavor to study market conditions and advise their members as to prices. In some cases the association confers directly with the trade as to the prices to be paid the growers. Recent developments would indicate that out of these organizations may grow commercial co-operative companies of producers, controlling the output of the members.

A great deal of preliminary work has been done by the Department during the year in connection with the production of pure seed, more particularly of potato seed in Northern Ontario. This work is leading to the organization of commercial seed centres.

The trend of Agricultural Co-operation in the province during the last year or so is more in the direction of Co-operative Marketing than previously. Farmers' Clubs are usually formed with the idea of combining the purchasing of supplies for its members, and this line of business is usually the first attempted by the clubs. The amount of Co-operative Marketing business during the last year has, however, exceeded the supply business in the province and justifies our opinion as to the relative importance to the farmer of the Co-operative Marketing of his products and buying of his supplies.—F. C. Hart, Co-operation and Markets Branch, Toronto.

Slightly Harsh.

When George IV. visited Edinburgh, one of the numerous societies of law-agents had just bought for its headquarters an ancient baronial mansion, and the gateway was still adorned with the previous owner's armorial bearings and motto, "Qlim Marte, nunc arte" (Once by war, now by skill.) The King asked Walter Scott, who was with him, what the Latin meant. "Once robbers, now thieves," Scott replied briefly.

CARING FOR POULTRY

HOW TO LOOK AFTER HENS IN COLD WEATHER.

Matter of First Importance Is to Keep Birds Out of Draughts and to Isolate Any of Them That Happen to Get Sick—Vermin Will Soon Play Havoc With a Flock.

If good results are to be obtained from the poultry flock in winter the houses, which should have been put in good condition at the beginning of the season, must be kept clean and well ventilated, insect pests must be exterminated, and the proper kind of feed provided.

Special precaution should be taken against draughts. If hens are placed in a draft in winter, colds will develop, which may result in roup, or other ailments. The south side, or front, of the poultry house may be left comparatively open, but should be under control, so the openings may be closed gradually as cold weather approaches. Have muslin curtains at the front opening of the house. One window should be left partly open, even on the coldest nights, to permit ventilation. Fowls can stand considerable cold air provided it is dry.

Feed the grain in a deep litter on the floor in the winter, to compel the hens to exercise for all of their grain. The mash may be fed either wet or dry, and should be so regulated that the fowls will get about equal parts of mash and scratch grains. It is necessary to give the fowl plenty to eat to obtain good results, but the birds should be eager for each feed. If cold weather feed about one-fourth of the scratch grains in the morning and three-

Utility and Quality Are Combined in Fowls of This Kind.

fourths at night. In this manner the hens are forced to exercise more than if they receive all the grain they desire at the morning feed, and will consume more dry mash. Scratch grains, mash or ground grains, animal products, green feed, grit, and shell should be supplied in the winter.

A good scratch mixture may be made of three parts by weight of cracked corn, one part wheat, and two parts oats; and a mash may be made of two parts corn meal and one part each of wheat bran, wheat middlings, and beef scrap. Green feed, such as cabbages, mangel wurtzel roots, cut alfalfa, or sprouted oats, should be provided to replace the green feed which the fowls have been obtaining in the fields; and beef scrap, skim milk, cut green bone, or similar feed is needed to replace the insects which the fowls have been getting on the range. Beef scrap or feed of this nature is essential in obtaining a good supply of eggs during the winter months.

Clean the dropping boards at least once a week and spray the roosts with kerosene or some commercial preparation to kill the mites. Have a good supply of sand or dry dirt to use on the dropping boards during the winter.

If any of the birds develop colds, dissolve a little permanganate as well as remains on the surface of a dime into a gallon of water and keep this mixture in the drinking water for several days, or until the symptoms of the colds have disappeared. Remove any sick birds from the flock as soon as they are observed, and treat them in coops by themselves, or kill them if they are not worth treating.

Examine the pullets and hens for lice, and dust them with insect powder or apply a mixture of two parts of vaseline and one part of mercurial or blue ointment, about the size of a pea, 1 inch below the vent of the bird, rubbing the mixture lightly on the skin. An application of this ointment two or three times a year will keep the fowls free from lice. Sodium fluoride is one of the best powders to use to kill lice and only needs to be applied once or twice a year. If insect powder is used, it should be applied three or four times a year or oftener, if the fowls become infested. Hens like a small box in the house partly filled with dry road dust or fine dirt in which they may dust.

Success of Farming.

A farm, to be successful, should maintain its productivity and should return a reasonable wage for the labor of the farmer and his family, after paying farm expenses and deducting a fair rate of interest on the investment.

Four important factors in the success of the farm business are: size of business, yield of crops, returns for live stock, and efficiency in the use of labor.

What is the size of your farm business?

What part of your investment is in land, buildings, live stock, machinery and other capital?

Is your area properly proportioned to the various crops with regard to profits? With regard to labor distribution?

What classes of live stock return you the most money?

How do the returned from your live stock compare with the average of your locality?

Is your farm so organized that each part of the business is yielding satisfactory returns?

How much have you left for your own labor, after deducting from your total receipts your year's expenses, value of labor performed by members of your family and interest on your investment?

How much does the farm contribute toward your family living?

Health

Comes to you and the children if you have Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the home. For "little ones" and "grown-ups" this old fashioned vegetable tonic and blood-maker is still used by the million bottles every year. It was first used by everybody 50 years ago and is safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Stone root, Cherry Bark, without alcohol. Make your blood redder and your health better by going to your nearest druggist and obtaining Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in tablet or liquid form.

CENTRAL BUTTE, SASK.—"I have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a number of years, and am pleased to recommend it as a blood purifier. I know it has no equal, as I used it for my boy. My neighbors and friends were surprised with the results in him. I do not think he would be alive to-day had it not been for the 'Medical Discovery.' I also keep it on hand for coughs, as it differs so from other cough medicines; instead of upsetting the stomach, as most cough syrups do, it is good for the stomach. I only wish I had known about Dr. Pierce's medicines sooner."—MRS. PERCY WOOD.

SAVING STABLE MANURE.

Some Hints Given For Prevention of Waste.

The amount of excrement voided by animals depends upon the amount of feed given and the capacity of the animal. It has been found at the Experimental Station, Kenville, that 1,000-pound steers will average 78 pounds manure per day including the bedding, which amounted to 10 pounds for each steer per day. This amount of bedding on first thought would seem to be excessive, but when it is considered that approximately one-third of the excrement is liquid and must be absorbed by some material to be retained, the wisdom of using that amount will be apparent. It is found that 1 pound of straw will absorb in 24 hours from 2¼ to 2¾ pounds of liquid, according to the quality of the straw. Oat straw is a better absorbent than wheat straw, probably largely because of having more and larger leaves. If 20 to 25 pounds of urine is to be absorbed per day it will be seen therefore that 10 pounds of straw is not an excessive amount.

One pound of well dried peat will absorb from 5 to 6 pounds of liquid, thoroughly dried sawdust 3 to 4 pounds and dried leaves 1½ to 2 pounds. Of all absorbents, everything considered, straw stands first. The trouble with the other absorbents is to get them dry and provide satisfactory storage.

The importance of using an abundance of absorbents is still more fully apparent when it is known that two-thirds of the fertilizer constituents in the voidings of animals is in the liquid, and that in this liquid there is twice as much potash as there is in the solid excreta. The only alternative therefore, to prevent waste is to do everything possible by the use of absorbents to retain these liquids so that the valuable fertilizing constituents they contain may be retained.

One ton of oat straw contains 12.4 pounds of nitrogen, 4 pounds of phosphorus, and 24 pounds of, potash. These different elements cost in commercial fertilizers at the present time approximately per pound 30 cents for nitrogen, 11 cents for phosphorus and 8 cents for potash. This would make a ton of straw worth $6.08 for the fertilizing constituent it contains.

Investigation shows that cow urine contains 2 pounds of nitrogen and 7 pounds of potash in one ton, and the solids, 8.6 pounds nitrogen, 2.4 pounds of phosphorus and 1 pound of potash. At the cost for these materials as given above a ton of the urine would be worth $6.86 and the solids $0.90. It will be seen therefore, to save the ton of liquid worth $6.86, two tons of straw having a fertilizer value of $6.08 per ton would be used, making a total of 3 tons of manure worth $18.92. This does not take into account the value of the humus furnished in the straw which is an exceedingly valuable factor not only in soil tilth, but in the development of important soil organisms which are abundant only where humus is present.—W. S. Blair.

SELECTION OF SPORT DUDS

In Making Choice It Is Safe to Decide on What Is Sensible and Becoming.

The women of America rival those of England in the way they wear their sport clothes and the good judgment with which they select them, asserts a fashion writer. The increasing popularity of sport clothes for everyday wear has of course gained for them a great deal more of the designer's attention. Many a garment, such as the sweater, which only a few years ago was considered almost entirely from the standpoint of utility, has become a very important article in country life. Creators who formerly would have scorned the idea of wasting time on the sweater now consider it well worth while to spend any amount of time in working out new designs in these.

It is as important for a woman to give a great deal of consideration to outing clothes as to any part of her wardrobe. Every detail should be carefully thought out and the buying done after the greatest deliberation. It is much easier to make mistakes in this type of dress than in any other. Some very ill-assembled clothes are worn under the name of sport apparel. If there is a question as to what is correct it is almost invariably safe to decide on what is sensible and becoming.

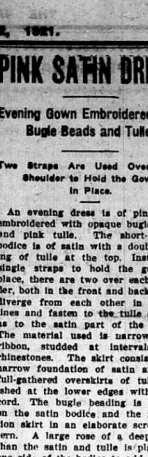
PINK SATIN DRESS

Evening Gown Embroidered With Bugle Beads and Tulle.

Two Straps Are Used Over Each Shoulder to Hold the Gown in Place.

An evening dress is of pink satin embroidered with opaque bugle beads and pink tulle. The short-waisted bodice is of satin with a double edging of tulle at the top. Instead of single straps to hold the gown in place, there are two over each shoulder, both in the front and back. They diverge from each other in oblique lines and fasten to the tulle as well as to the satin part of the bodice. The material used is narrow silver ribbon, studded at intervals with rhinestones. The skirt consists of a narrow foundation of satin and two full-gathered overskirts of tulle, finished at the lower edges with silver cord. The bugle beading is worked on the satin bodice and the foundation skirt in an elaborate scroll pattern. A large rose of a deeper hue than the satin and tulle is placed at one side of the bodice to add the finishing touch.

Brilliant sapphire blue tulle and sequins are used for the development of another evening gown. The rather loose-fitting bodice is made to give a low waistline, and the girdle, which is carelessly draped around it, is of crushed tulle. This slants down so that it is lower over one hip, and here



An Evening Frock of Pink Beaded Satin and Tulle.

a knot is tied and a spray of bright flowers of varying shades of orange is placed. The ends of the tulle girdle extend almost to the skirt hem. The shoulder straps are of gold cloth to harmonize with the flowers, and from each of them falls a spray of tulle drapery in a semi-sleeve effect. A wide band of sequins borders the top of the bodice, and long apron panels of sequins appear at the front and back of the skirt. The satin foundation is very narrow.

RELICS IN MONTREAL.

The Portrait Which Inspired Scott's "Rebecca" In "Ivanhoe."

Over the stately antique sideboard in the dining-room of Mrs. Henry Joseph of Montreal hangs an oil painting of a most beautiful young woman—the late Miss Rebecca Graaz of Philadelphia.

It is one of those portraits that when once seen dwell forever in the memory of the observer, for the very features seem to tell of the romance of the age in which she lived, of love, of nobility of soul and character, and finally of death and the passing away of the noble British aristocracy to whom were among the settlers of the Colony of Pennsylvania.

But the interest which was as beautiful as her face has never died, but has been immortalized in one of Sir Walter Scott's most famous novels, "Ivanhoe."

The author never knew this beautiful woman, but all her charms and graces were visualized by a gentleman, Washington Irving, American author, a great friend of the young lady's family, when he visited Sir Walter in Scotland early in the nineteenth century.

The story goes that Mr. Irving was one day telling Sir Walter Scott all about this beautiful girl, who not only had charm of manner but was as sweet as she was beautiful. Sir Walter became very interested and asked all manner of questions concerning her views of life, and her ideals.

He possibly never informed Mr. Irving at the time that he intended to use Miss Rebecca Graz of Philadelphia for his heroine in a novel, but it was later discovered who it was who wrote the Waverley Novels Mr. Irving recognized Scott's Rebecca as his "Rebecca."

Mrs. Joseph also has a bust of Napoleon Bonaparte. It occupied a corner of one of his rooms during his exile on the Island of St. Helena.

When he died his sister, Queen Caroline of Naples, claimed the marble bust of her brother, because it was so intimately associated with him during the sadness of his exile. This, with other treasures, she carefully guarded for some time, until she parted with the bust as a remembrance gift to one of her ladies-in-waiting, a Mrs. Fox.

This Mrs. Fox later married Mr. Henry Joseph's father's brother, in Europe. She then came out with her husband to the new world, bringing her treasure with her. When she died she left it for a family heirloom with her husband's brother, who in his turn willed it to his son, Mr. Henry Joseph, of Montreal, who treasures it as one of his most valuable relics.

BIRDS IN FASHION

Feathered Family Used to Embellish Milady's Wardrobe.

Decoration Extends From Dainty Bedroom Slippers to Chic Chapeau and the Handbag.

The scaly dragons and the finny creatures of the deep that have embellished feminine wardrobes for the past months have been assailed by birds. The fashion world, writes a New York correspondent, is all agog over the war between the cold bloods and the warm bloods. The newer houses say that boa-constrictors or cobras have gleamed upon the folds of raiment quite long enough, and that the day has come when a more delicate art should be employed. The bird and its feathers have been chosen as the medium for this "more delicate art," and feminine wearing apparel, from bedroom slippers to chic chapeau, is much betfeathered.

Neither is it a case of birds of a feather flock together, for designers are using everything from the red rooster's tail feathers to the fluffy down of a swan's breast. Little birds are in a position to tattle more than ever before. They have a better chance than the mouse in the corner ever dreamed of.. To summarize the things of which they may speak as those having authority, and beginning with the most lowly, let us mention shoes and slippers.

The winged sandal that flew across from Paris last spring has not lasted. But it did give inspiration to the use of fluffy ostrich tips as pompons, or gay colored feathers applied upon ribbons and leather as straps for shoes. One house is showing a pair of turquoise blue satin brocaded evening pumps with a huge swirl of opal-hued feathers at the toe. The pompon is caught by a jeweled buckle. Gold or silver cloth slippers use feathers of purest white or a shade dyed to match the hose and gown. Because of the wide vogue for dark evening gowns of taupe or brown, many feather pompons are of burnt orange or copper shades.

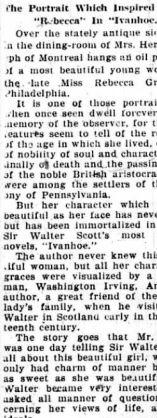
For afternoon wear there are slippers of dark fabrics and leathers banded at the instep with edgings of little overlapping colored feathers. The same vogue is found in bedroom mules and slippers. Matching feathers are found upon the negligees that go with the slipper. Thus, one house shows a set in colors or rose and silver. The mules are of silver cloth and feather rosettes of rose ostrich. The negligee is of rose brocaded with satin trimmed at neck and sleeves with bandings of gray marabou. A boudoir pillow of rose satin topped by a peacock design embroidered in silver gray feathers completes the costume. Bird pillows are a foible of the hour. Peacocks, plain "garden variety" hens, gorgeous exotic parakeets, or birds of paradise are embroidered upon the pillows in lifelike colors.

Evening gowns bear little tufts of feathers placed according to the color scheme of some feathered creature. These tufts are placed at shoulder, corsage, or catch a drapery of the skirt. Fans and head dresses match the gowns. Picture hats developed in the coiffure are taking the place of gems and rose garlands that have been used so long. Aside from depicting a bird, tiny colored feathers are being used to outline designs of flowers and fruits.

Feather handbags are helping put the winged idea across in the realm of street wear. Tiny curled feathers cover a piece of stiff fabric and are attached to a celluloid or metal top. Sometimes little chenille or silk flowers nestle among the overlapping feathers.

As for the hat realm, the "bird on the hat" is very much in evidence. Although the feather craze has been noted for several seasons, it is only recently that milliners have been using the whole bird. Egrets and diminutive peacocks led the flighty procession.

THE WINTER GIRL'S OUTFIT



This is a charming combination set of turban, muff and scarf. The Russian turban carries an Egyptian ornament set with varicolored stones. The muff is banned with trailing fox and plaited coral duvetyn and the scarf is faced with the same material.

Black and Rust Colors.

Black is much in vogue for hats, and also rust color in several tones. Pendant trimmings remain the preferred ones, placed on one side, usually over the right ear.

To Help Farmers.

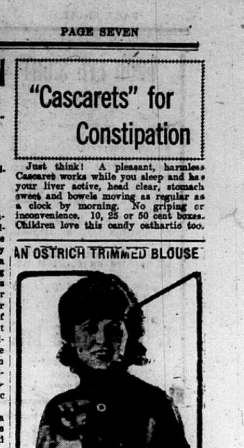
The Dominion Government votes nearly $5,000,000 a year in aid of agricultural development and production, or a total of over $36,000,000 from 1910-1920. For fiscal years ending in 1919 the total provincial expenditures in direct aid of agriculture would be close to $4,000,000, and the combined Federal and Provincial expenditures not less therefore, than $8,500,000.

Scotland Yard now employs X-rays in searching the wearing apparel of suspects for hidden papers, valuables, weapons and poisons.

"Cascarets" for Constipation

Just think! A pleasant, harmless Cascaret works while you sleep and has your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving as regular as a clock by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

AN OSTRICH TRIMMED BLOUSE



© Western Newspaper Union

Since ostrich is used in many other articles of apparel a thoughtful designer trimmed this dainty waist with it. The blouse is made of brown satin. The "Sarah Bernhardt" sleeve is another feature. The high collar trimmed with ostrich looks particularly well.

FASHION NOTES

For street wear duvetyn and velvet are most favored, while for the dinner rock the semi-high neck and sleeveless velvet gown is very popular.

For the time being no change is foreseen in the coiffure. It remains extremely simple, the forehead free, he hair rolled low on the nape of the neck, sides softly waved and nearly in the cheeks.

Attractive sport gauntlets are of camel's hair, brushed and knitted wool, with turn-back cuffs that show the gay colors of different Scotch clans.

For the younger element Boufant ypes are receiving as much approval as in past seasons, and the full skirt s also gaining favor.

New sweaters show much use of hite angora trimming. The sweaters hat are to be taken to the southern eaches have very abbreviated sleeves, nd short sleeves will probably be genrally favored next summer.

There are innumerable collar variations this season. The high, medium nd low line are all treated in various ays. There are many plain round ecks, others are cowled, and others re pointed. Some of the high collars re turn-overs, some are straight in annish effect, while some are completed by a decidedly masculine bow ie.

Imported scarfs of silk, in white, due and buff, in a new open lace stitch, have their ends embroidered in gay colored wools.

GRAY HAS GAINED FOOTHOLD

Color Promises to Be in Front in Garments and Millinery—New Sport Bloomers.

Gray has been making a strong bid for favor for two seasons, and in looking over the present displays in the shops it is quite apparent that it has gained a foothold. In fact, those who know say that gray will be the leading color in fall and winter millinery. Prospects certainly look good.

The new sport bloomers are receiving a ready acceptance by discriminating women. They are just the thing to wear under the short skirts which fashion now decrees. They afford warmth and protection and are a most comfortable garment. They come in the prevailing street colors as well as the white and plaid frocks.

Evening hats of lace are much in demand. The lace is usually combined with metal cloth or fur, the favorite pelts being squirrel and beaver. Silver cloth and fur is a favorite combination.

It is quite evident that lace is to be the proper thing to wear. Exquisite dinner and evening dresses in lace, often in combination with tulle, are being shown. Chantilly seems to be the leader, but there are handsome flets and much embroidered net is used.

Your Outline.

Learn to see yourself in silhouette. This can be done by placing your mirror in such a position that it shows you as much in sharp outline as possible, and to a large extent eliminates detail. In this way you can see if your hat is too large or too small, if your furs are too much for you, if the way you dress your hair is becoming to the lines of your face, or if your skirt sticks out like that of wooden Mrs. Noah, of the nursery ark, when it should be a straight up and down tube-like affair — according to the mode of the day.

Might Prove It.

"A fellow was in my store this morning and called me a 'highbinder,'" said the indignant merchant.

"Well?"

"I ought to have him arrested for that."

"Why don't you?"

"The scoundrel used to clerk for me. He knows my cost mark."

GOOD EYE SIGHT

One of the greatest blessings, but so few possess it.

Thousands are wearing Smith's correctly fitted spectacles and enjoy the greatest comfort—free from headaches and eye strain.

No occasion to go out of town for your eye examinations.

All optical defects fitted at Smith's Optical Department.

Also new lenses made and all repairs on shortest notice.

Have your eyes properly fitted by

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 56 years.

Plain Talks - No. 4

BEATING THE DEVIL.

If you wish for a job that's worth notice
And one that will stand any test;
To the Hospital bring your old footwear,
For our work is all of the best.
We do work for rich or for poor,
And favors to no man we give;
But we satisfy one like another,
Our motto is "Live and let live."
Our leather is good and prices right,
And we'll treat you as a friend;
For we need you, as you need us,
And we are here your (soles) to mend.

Dear People:

Again we take pleasure in having a little chat with you. In the first place we wish to thank you for past favors for we are certainly making new friends and sticking to the old ones. We must tell you the secret of our success is unequalled, as also is our material. We keep good leather, and good leather keeps us. Hand sewn work is our specialty and we never neglect to supervise all jobs and advise you as to what is the proper way they should be fixed for we have had years of practical experience and on any subjects pertaining to footwear, we can and will give you our advice freely. We also sharpen skates and keep a good supply of skate straps. Try us for the best brand of sheepskin in town, also for Polishes, Laces and Insoles. We buy and sell second hand boots.

Boot & Shoe Hospital

Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

Is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

La France

Beauty Lotion

Gives the complexion an extraordinary smoothness,—freshness—and clearness in 4 weeks.

Money refunded if it does not.

For sale at

Hooper's Drug Store

Mitts & Gloves at Special Prices.

Boys' Pigskin, faced or split Horsehide Mitts, warm knit wrist all sizes.

Special 50c.

Men's split Horsehide or Pigskin faced comfort Mitts, lined and knit wrists. Splendid for rough work.

Special 75c.

Men's Fine Gloves in Tan, Brown or Grey Suede, unusual values at

$1.75, 2.00, 2.50

Men's Fine Suede Mitts, with elastic cuff, Grey or Brown

Special $2.00

Drop in and look over the Biggest Mitt Stock in Town.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Cross Cut Saws and Axes at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

HOCKEY MATCH THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24TH QUEEN'S SCIENCE, OF KINGSTON vs. NAPANEE

HOCKEY MATCH AT NAPANEE RINK SATURDAY NIGHT, FEB. 26. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE SR. VS. NAPANEE

Do not miss the free Tractor Course at Normile's garage.

Pure Boiled Oil and Genuine White Lead always in stock at lowest prices at MILSON'S HARDWARE.

Plenty of fresh fish, White fish, Salmon, Pickerel, Halibut and Oysters at FRANK H. PERRY'S.

13-a

The Masonic Order, of Napanee, are making preparations for a big dance in the armouries on March 31st.

In a league hockey match at the rink on Monday evening The Banker's won from Gibbard's by a score of 3-2.

If you require real Horse Powders, go to Knight's. They are made on the premises from an Old Country recipe. 13-c

The dwelling of Mr. Leonard Melbourne, Empey Hill, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. There was a considerable quantity of household goods burned.

Mrs. Nicholas Myers, of Bath, passed away on Friday morning, February 4th, after a long illness. The funeral was held at St. John's church the following Sunday morning.

It is stated at the Kingston General Hospital that Mrs. Ray B. Valentine, who has been confined there as the result of maltreatment by her husband, was a great deal better.

Be sure and reserve one of the following dates, March 31st, April 1st, April 2nd, when the Musical and Literary Club will present Arnold Bennett's celebrated play, "The Great Adventure."

"The Village Lawyer," a comedy drama in four acts, will be given at Bethany church, on Friday evening, Feb. 25th. The same production will also be given at Hawley church on Thursday, Mar. 3rd.

Well, what do you know about this? Foster's weather report says that we are due for a real warm spell, commencing around February 24th. Perhaps we will have to get out those screen doors and windows earlier than usual.

All the machinery has been taken out of the four cheese factories in the Tamworth district which were purchased by the Bowes Creamery Company, Toronto. It is not known what the company intends doing with the old buildings.

A very charming social event will be held this Wednesday evening when an "At Home" will be held in the beautiful rooms of Napanee Lodge No. 86, I.O.O.F., in the Harshaw Block. The members of this lodge and their wives will participate. Programme, cards, dancing, refreshments.

About 2.30 Tuesday afternoon the firemen had a run to Henry's bookstore where a small blaze had started in the back shop. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a stove. Considerable damage was done the stock by water, but the building was only slightly damaged.

Boyle & Son hardware merchants, are busy at work having their new store premises overhauled and put in shape, and expect to move within the next month. Their new store is just east of their present location. A new front is being put in, a new work shop has been erected in the rear and the building is being generally overhauled.

Capt. Thomas G. Wallace, thirteen years a member of Parliament for West York, died early Sunday morning in St. Michael's Hospital. A week ago Saturday he was taken ill with pneumonia, but almost to the last hopes were held out for his recovery. Thos. Gordon Wallace was born in Ottawa on May 7th, 1879, the eldest son of the late Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., ex-Controller of Customs, and a Supreme Grand Master of the Orange Lodge of British North America. Capt. Wallace was educated at Woodbridge Public School and Weston High School. Capt. Wallace was a cousin of Mr. G. A. Wallace, Napanee.

—o—

Muresco your walls and ceilings. May be used satisfactorily over wall paper. You get it at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

PERSONALS

Miss Rola Fox has returned to Toronto.

Miss Bert McMillan is visiting friends in Toronto.

Mayor Graham is spending a few days in Toronto.

Miss Helen Wallace, Toronto, was home for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Black spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Miss Diana Miller left on Sunday for New York, to train for a nurse.

Mrs. Russell, Baileyboro, spent last week with her father, Mr. D. H. Preston.

Mrs. Jas. McMurrin is in Sarnia on a visit to her brother, who is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Brown, Palace Road, spent last week with friends in Toronto.

Miss Edna French, Moose Jaw, Sask., spent a few days last week with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Miles Miller, London, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Miller.

Mr. Albert Bartlett, Rochester, is in Napanee for a few days, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy.

Mrs. Cornell, who has been visiting friends in Toronto, has gone to visit her brother in Barrie.

Mr. Clarence M. Warner, Boston, spent the week-end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Herrington.

Miss Mildred Clow, B.A., of Kingston, spent a few days last week in town, the guest of Miss Beatrice Baughan.

Mr. Jas. T. Caniff, Toronto, formerly of Napanee, was in Napanee Monday on his way to Kingston, where he has accepted a position with the Jackson Press.

The Rev. T. S. Symington has returned to his pastorate in London, Ont., after having spent four days (stricken by serious illness) at the home of his uncle, Thos. Symington, John street. His recovery is largely to be attributed to the careful and scientific treatment afforded by Dr. Cowan, of Napanee.

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DEATHS

Harnden—At Adolphustown, on Sunday, Feb. 20th, 1921, Eleanor Pearl Harnden, aged 2 months, 17 days.

McKeevor—At South Fredericksburgh, on Feb. 11th, 1921, Thomas McKeevor, aged 76 years, 2 months.

Rose—In Toronto, on Tuesday, Feb. 15th, 1921, Abertia Rose, wife of Clinton H. Rose.

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DIAMOND WEDDING

ARMSTRONG-COX

Sixty years ago, on February 18th, 1861, John Armstrong and Lucinda Cox were married at Centreville, by the Rev. Chas. Taggart, Methodist minister, then stationed there, and on Friday evening last, 18th inst., they celebrated their Diamond Jubilee at their very comfortable home on the Newburgh road. Their son, Howard, and his wife, spared no pains or expense to make the occasion worthy the event and the persons in whose honor it was given. The house was beautifully decorated with bloom and foliage, and after a most sumptuous repast to which sat down about fifty guests and friends, the Rev. Dr. Shorey, their pastor, proposed the toast of the evening to the bride and groom. He spoke of the past changes that had taken place in the social life of the people in the sixty years since this honored couple became "one."

He paid a very sincere tribute of respect to the men and women of their day, and of the true men and women who believed few things and believed in them strongly.

They believed in God, and in the Word of God, and the House of God, and the Way of God. They laid the foundation upon which we have builded; they sowed the seed of which we are reaping the harvest.

Having congratulated them on having reached their Diamond Jubilee, looking so fresh and young, he joined with all in wishing them many years of life yet to enjoy and give enjoyment.

The groom replied in a few appropriate words thanking the friends and all for their presence and good wishes, and making a special mention of the abound-ing and unfailing kindness of his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Armstrong, with whom they live.

The gathering separated after singing and prayer, having spent a pleasant evening in a very pleasant way.

—o—

You will find bargains in Rubber Goods and Thermos Bottles at Knight's up-to-date Pharmacy, Napanee.

Free Tractor Course

We are giving a free tractor course —at— **Our Show Rooms** —on— Wednesday and Thursday,

February 23 and 24.

Don't forget the dates,

W. J. NORMILE, - Garage.

ONE HUNDRED COPPERS

Will buy a tremendous amount of Merchandise at our store, at our February Dollar Day Sales which are being held Friday and Saturday, Feb. 25 and 26.

Even this large space does not contain all the various lines of obtainable Merchandise. Numerous other desirable values just as advantageous in style, quality and value we have not been able to tell you about. YOU SIMPLY WILL HAVE TO COME AND SEE.

New Colored Voiles, $1.50 Value $1.00 yd. A beautiful collection of new Voiles—splendid quality and all very desirable color combinations. This is an early call to a timely opportunity.

18 inch Wash Silk, 4 yards for $1.00. Colors Cream Green, Black, Mauve, Sky, Saxe, Navy.

Saxe Blue Wool Voile, 2 yards for $1.00. Reg. price $1.00 per yd. A rich shade of Saxe Blue in a good wearing quality of voile.

White Voiles, in Self Stripe Effects, $1.00 yd. New spring stock, rich stripe effects, crisp quality of voile, and a regular $1.50 value.

Dress Trimmings and Laces, 4 yds. for $1.00.

Buttons, assorted sizes, 4 doz. for $1.00. Reg. values to $1.50.

Dress Plaids, 2 yards for $1.00. Tartan Plaids in mixed colors of Red, Tan, Blue, suitable for school wear, 36 in. wide, reg. 75c. value.

Colored Ninons, $1.00 per yd. Silk Ninons, suitable for dress trimmings, waists, etc., in colors of Mauve, Royal, Green, Cerise, Maize, 40 in. wide.

27 in. Wash Silks, $1.00 yd., 2 yds. for $1.00. Our regular $1.00 value in 27 in. Jap silk, colors Black, Nile, White, Brown, Beaver, Saxe, Maize, Red, Sky, Navy, Tan, Green, Mauve.

SEE OUR $1.00 ALUMINUM SPECIALS

One table full of useful and practical articles, any 8 for $1.00.

One table full of useful and practical household articles, 10 for $1.00.

One table full of useful and practical household articles, 4 for $1.00.

MIDDIES AT $1.00.—We have only a limited number of these garments in this Dollar Day Sale. They are made from good Middy Jean and are trimmed with contrasting collars. All sizes. Regular $1.75 and $2.00 qualities.

VOILE WAISTS.—This is one of our greatest sale specials. Obtainable will be a line of about 5 dozen good wearable Voile Waists in neat attractive styles, for $1.00 each. These were regular up to $2.50 values. All sizes.

See our special table of $1.00 bargains. These are numerous lines of Wearing Apparel and Furs, which in themselves are too small to advertise.

SKATING SETS, consisting of scarf and toque, in shades of Rose, Green, Blue and Red. Made in plain or brushed wool style. Reg. $2.98 and $3.00 qualities. While they last yours for $1.00 a set, on Dollar Days.

WOOL SHAWLS.—Just the wrap to use for infants in weather like this. They are made from Scotch Wool in honeycomb stitch. All are Black in color; good size. Are extra special value for $1.00. While they last they are being offered at 50c., or 2 for $1.00.

TEA APRONS.—The average woman about the house needs these aprons. They are nicely made trimmed and well finished. Reg. 65c. and 75c. qualities, for 2 for $1.00 on Dollar Days.

CHILDREN'S SLEEPERS, made from good quality in White Flannelette. These are made in regulation pyjama style without feet. Obtainable in sizes 16, 18, 20, 22. Reg. $1.50 and $1.95 qualities, for $1.00 each.

WHITE UNDERSKIRTS.—Two different styles to choose from. Both are made in good quality cotton lace trimmed or embroidery finish. Reg. $1.25 qualities for $1.00 per garment. Limited quantity.

WOOL SETS.—We have 3 only sets left. These are made with cap, stockings and mitts to match. Obtainable in shades of Grey and Fawn Brushed Wool. Reg. quality $2.19. Sale Price $1.00 per set.

MANTLE VELVET, reg. $2.00. Sale Price $1.00 yd. Heavy quality, Black Velvet, 32 inches wide.

AMERICAN SHADOW CLOTH, 50 inches wide, reg. $1.25 quality for $1.00 per yard.

CURTAIN NETS.—All $1.25, $1.35, $1.50 and $1.75 qualities are being placed on sale for $1.00 per yd. on Dollar Days.

DOOR PANELS, 30 x 42 inches in size, made of Marquisette with hand decorated centres, Cream color. Reg. $1.25 for $1.00.

LINOLEUM, in 2-yard widths, Canadian make. Reg. $1.25 for $1.00 per sq. yard.

WINDOW SHADES, in plain shades as Cream, White and Green. New stock and perfect goods. Spring price $1.25 each. Sale Price $1.00 each.

CARPET SWEEPERS, only three left. They are 14 inches wide, thin model, mahogany finish, and have reinforced handles. Reg. $2.50 value for $1.00 each.

RODS.—Double Curtain Rods for overdrapes. Reg. $1.25 values for $1.00.

WHITE COTTAGE RODS, wood; special Sale Price 6 for $1.00.

BRASS COTTAGE RODS, 6 for $1.00; reg. $1.20 value.

KIRSCH FLAT COTTAGE RODS 5 for $1.00. Reg. $1.25 value.

CONGOLEUM, 3 yard width, reg. $1.25 quality. Sale Price $1.00 per yard. Heavy weight, all good patterns.

MARQUISETTE, all colored, reg. $1.25 quality for $1.00 per yard.

CONGOYEN MATS, in colors of Blue, Green and Brown. Reg. $1.25 qualities for $1.00 each.

54 pair of CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL RIBBED HOSE, sizes 6½ and 6. Reg. 75c. and 65c. pair. Sale Price 2 pair for $1.00.

150 pair of WOMEN'S COTTON HOSE, medium weight, with reinforced heels and toes, sizes 9 to 10. Reg. 50c. pair. Sale Price 3 pair for $1.00.

100 pair of BOYS' AND GIRLS' RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE, with plain knit feet, sizes 9 to 10. Reg. $1.00 pair. Sale Price 2 pair for $1.00.

3-PLY KNITTING YARN, reg. $2.50 lb., Sale Price $1.00 lb. A limited quantity of this 3-ply All Wool medium Grey Knitting Yarn, a good wearing yarn for knitting socks. By buying a supply for future use, you will save money. On sale at $1.00 lb.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' RIBBED COTTON HOSE, medium weight, with spliced heels and toes, sizes 9, 9½, 10. Reg. 50c. pair. Sale Price 4 pairs for $1.00.

WOMEN'S CHAMOISETTE GLOVES, reg. $1.00 pair. Sale Price 2 pairs for $1.00. Broken lines and sizes, in colors White, Black, Tan, Pearl Grey.

Plain LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS with ⅛ inch hem. Reg. 10c. each. Sale Price 10 for $1.00.

WOMEN'S VESTS, White, long sleeves, high neck, button front, in fine Ribbed Cotton, light weight, for spring wear. Reg. 75c., Sale Price 2 for $1.00.

WOMEN'S VESTS in plain knit Lisle, cuffy cut, with can't slip shoulder straps, finished with beading and ribbon at top. Reg. 75c. each, Sale Price 2 for $1.00.

MONARCH FLOSS, reg. 35c. ball, 4 balls for $1.00. Colors White, Rose, Strawberry, American Beauty, Cardinal, Emerald, Nile, Oriental, Copen Blue, Orange Brown and Navy.

2 yds. 60c. Cottonade or Denim for $1.00. Limit 10 yds.

1 2-3 yds. 75c. Cottonade or Denim for $1.00. Limit 7 yds.

4 yds. 40c. White Flannelette for $1.00. Limit 15 yds.

2½ yds. 35c. Colored Stripe Flannelette for $1.00. Limit 10 yards.

1 pair $1.50 Pillow Cases for $1.00. Limit 3 pairs.

3 yds. 40c. Print for $1.00. Limit 20 yds.

2½ yds. and 50c. Shirting for $1.00. Limit 15 yds.

3 yds. any 45c. or 45c. Shirting for $1.00. Limit 15 yds.

4 yds. 35c. Bleached Cotton for $1.00. Limit 10 yds.

5 yds. 30c. Bleached Cotton for $1.00. Limit 15 yds.

2 yds. 65c. Plaid Dress Gingham for $1.00. Limit 15 yds.

3 yds. 35c. or 40c. Dress Gingham for $1.00. Limit 15 yds.

1 1-3 yds. $1.00 Anderson's Plaid Zephyrs, 30 in. wide for $1.00. Limit 12 yds.

This limit means for each customer.

CUT GLASS BARGAINS

100 only fine cut glass tumblers, regularly $1.00 and $1.25 each, slightly imperfect, 5 designs and shapes, 4 for $1.00.

Superfine tall slender Sherbets of blown flint glass, beautifully cut in butterfly or wreath designs, yours for $1.00 each.

Very fine Sherbets as above, butterfly design only, with lovely cut glass plate to match, Sherbet and Plate for $1.00.

2 only very fine cut and etched pitchers, reg. $6.50 each. Each has slight flaw (not noticeable) yours for $1.00 each.

One can of Buff (ground color) and one can of Oak Stain, the two for $1.00.

One can of real Linoshine Varnish, $1.00 can.

Fine large Japanese Work Baskets, Picnic Baskets and others, for $1.00 each.

READ THIS, BOYS AND GIRLS—MOTHERS TOO

200 extra big 10c. Balloons with valves, 20 for $1.00.

One lot of lovely Wood Toys consisting of oak and maple Folding Tables, Ducky Rockers and Paddy Kars, Safety Swings for boys and girls, Baby Jumpers, Canvas Swings and great big Blackboards, 24 inches x 48 inches, worth $1.50 to $3.50 each yours for $1.00 each.

NO. 1—Your choice of any Winter Cap (Men's) worth up to $3.00 for $1.00 each.

No. 2—Your choice of any Winter Cap (Boys') worth up to $2.50, for $1.00 each.

No. 3—Men's Black Cashmere Hose, reg. 75c. pair, for the sale, 2 pairs for $1.00.

No. 4—Men's Ribbed Union Sox, white heel and toe, reg. 50c. on sale, 3 pairs for $1.00.

No. 5—Men's All Wool Grey Sox, blue heel and toe, reg. 75c., on sale, 2 pairs for $1.00.

No. 6—Men's Heavy Ribbed Underwear, all sizes, very special at $2.00 garment, On Sale, $1.00 garment.

No. 7—Reg. $1.50 silk and knitted Neckwear, On Sale $1.00 each.

BLACK MELTON CLOTH, reg. $1.00 yd., 2 yds. for $1.00. A heavy quality of cloth, good color, and 40 inches wide. Good for all round service.

BLACK PURE WOOL CHEVIOT SERGE, reg. values $2.50 yd., for $1.00 yd. Your choice of three excellent values in guaranteed Wool Cheviots, very desirable for suits and separate skirts. Material is 54 in. wide.

SERGE, reg. 75c. yd., 2 yds. for $1.00. 1 piece each White and Grey Union Serge, 36 inches wide.

Seasonable DRESS MATERIALS for $1.00 yd. Reg. values to $2.00 yd. Seasonable Black and Colored Dress Materials featured in this special Serge, Armure, Wool Voiles, Jersey Crepe.

BROCADED SATANIA LININGS, $1.00 yd., 2 yds. for $1.00. These linings are in Sateen finish, in self colors, as follows, Black, Purple, Grey, White, Rose.

DRESS TWEEDS, 2 yds. for $1.00. Diagonal Twills in Fawn, Brown and Navy mixtures, suitable for dresses and skirts.

GOOD QUALITY RIBBONS, reg. 75c. yd., 2 yds. $1.00. Our best quality Ribbon, choice of Silk and Satin, 5 inches wide, in a full range of colors.

SILKS, worth to $2.50 yd., for $1.00 yd. Sky Blue in Messaline and Habutai. This is an excellent value, and only comes in Pale Blue, an ideal color and silk for children's wear.

BLACK VELVETEEN, $2.00 value for $1.00 yd. A splendid quality, perfect in color, rich in finish and good weight. A genuine bargain.

5 only $5.00 Pictures, replicas of famous Oil Paintings, in massive gilt frames, $1.00 each.

6 pieces fine Statuary, $1.50 to $2.00 each, finished in Bronze, $1.00 each.

60 only large 15c. Linen Writing Pads, 10 for $1.00.

100 packages best and strongest Ammonia Powder, 11 for $1.00.

$1.25 and $1.50 Dolls, yours for $1.00 each.

6 only fire clay Jardinieres and Fern Pots, made to imitate natural oak, very artistic, $1.50 and $1.75 each, for $1.00 each.

Triple Chair Seats, every size, your choice any assortment, 4 for $1.00.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED